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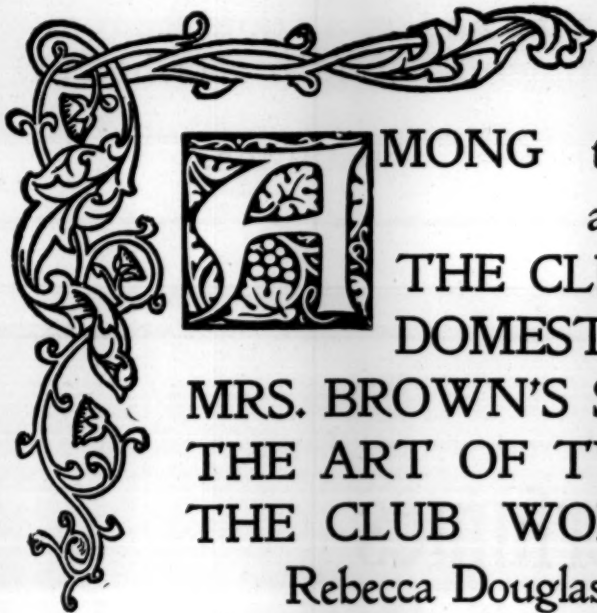
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THE CLUB WOMAN

VOL. III.

MARCH, 1899.

No. 6.



AMONG the prominent features of this number are: ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

THE CLUB PRESIDENT. Emma A. Fox.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Prof. Ellen H. Richards.
MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY. M. Wentworth Hopper.
THE ART OF TWO. A Story. Nora Barnhardt.
THE CLUB WOMAN IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Rebecca Douglas Lowe.

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES and HOME
MANUFACTURES. Candace Wheeler.

VERSES by Elizabeth Orr Williams, F. L. Hesseltine and Annie G.
Murray.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION CIRCULARS and STATE
FEDERATION NEWS.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN CLUB WORK. Viola Price
Franklin.



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THE CLUB WOMAN

A National Journal Devoted to the Interests of Women's Clubs.

VOLUME III.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH, 1899.

NUMBER 6

Helen M. Winslow, - - - - - Editor.

NOTES.

CONTENTS.

Notes	191
"The Mellowing of Occasion"	192
The Ides of March, Verses. Elizabeth Orr Williams.....	193
The Club Woman in Educational Work. Rebecca D. Lowe.....	193
The Unattainable, Verses. F. L. Hesseltine.....	195
Domestic Science. Ellen H. Richards.....	195
The Dark Pilgrimage, Verses. Annie G. Murray.....	197
Women's Domestic Industries and Home Manufactures. Candace Wheeler.....	197
The Art of Two, Story. Nora Barnhart.....	198
Mrs. Brown's Soliloquy. M. Wentworth Hopper.....	199
Was He an Impostor? Sallie F. Toler.....	200
Parliamentary Usage. Emma A. Fox.....	201
Open Parliament. Etta H. Osgood.....	202
University Extension Department. Viola Price Franklin... ..	203
Some Books of Essays.....	204
Correspondence	205
General Federation News.....	206
State Federation News.....	207 to 216
Zona Gale's Talks.....	214
A Work for the Multitude.....	215

The Club Woman is Published Every Month in the Year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One dollar per year. Single copies ten cents.

Unsolicited articles must be accompanied with return postage.

Make Money Orders and Drafts payable to THE CLUB WOMAN. Do not send money by checks.

Address all communications to

THE CLUB WOMAN,

104 School Street, Egleston Square,

Boston, Mass.

Advertising rates on application.

Telephone Call, "157 Jamaica."

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Entered at the Boston Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Remember that The Club Woman will be sent until we are notified to discontinue. We have decided on this course as most satisfactory, as the majority of our subscribers do not like to miss a number.

Owing to the unexpected demand for back numbers, it has become impossible for us to send them. Subscriptions must begin with the current month.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler, whose work in household decoration is not excelled in this country, makes some practical suggestions in this number which the State Federations may well heed.

Attention is called to the pertinent and timely article on "Domestic Science" in this number by Prof. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. No woman in this country is better fitted to talk on this subject, and she has applied it to women's clubs in a way that will be of distinct value. Do not miss it.

Wouldn't it be a good idea for the average "club poet" to realize that there are definite rules of versification which are as essential to the successful poet as the spelling book and grammar are to the ordinary pupil of the day schools? Get a rhetoric, all ye who aspire to write the immortal club poem, and learn to scan and to know and feel the difference between an iambus and a trochee.

A great many periodicals are taking alarm at Mr. Edward Bok's recent statement regarding "platform women." On the contrary, we admire his business shrewdness. Mr. Bok is, personally, a charming man, and we have no doubt he admires, personally, all the prominent women, platform or otherwise, whom it has been his good fortune to meet. But it is his business to make a woman's paper that will sell. Having exhausted all the unusual expedients of articles on such important topics as "What Kind of Herb Tea Did Me the Most Good When I Was a Colicky Infant"? and "Whose Spelling Books Contributed Most to My General Ignorance"? he set himself to devising new schemes of advertising his journal in such a way that nobody will know he is advertising it, but so that everybody will, in response to the thrill of horror which he invokes by a radical statement, rush off and buy his paper at the nearest news stand. He has succeeded admirably. The papers, especially the women's papers, are giving him columns of free advertising of a kind money cannot buy, and hosts of women who ordinarily do not read his effusions are purchasing his journal "Just to see what he says." Meanwhile Mr. Bok and his father-in-law, the publisher, are smiling sweetly over the success of a new ruse to sell their paper.

Have you attended to your renewal?

"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."

HOW are we seeking to get the most out of our club life? Is it by selfishly striving to grasp all the good things therein for ourselves? By trying to stamp our own individuality upon everything, by making ourselves a personal power? Or are we realizing that only in serving others can we best help ourselves? "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." And what is a servant? One who works for others. Look over the club women of your acquaintance. Is it the self-seeking woman, who sacrifices her dignity in a scramble for office and who pushes herself, regardless of the rights of others, into prominent positions, whose name stands (for more than a year or two, at least,) for real service and real value in the club world? Or is it she who forgets herself and the paltry honors that come with self-sought office, in honest, unselfish work and far-seeing, wise and charitable thought for the best good of the whole club movement, whose name is written high on club "Rolls of Honor"?

She who is great enough to lose sight of small, unworthy aims and makes it her chief purpose to help and serve others, will always be the one who is instinctively trusted. True greatness and true happiness do not come when we set ourselves deliberately to call them to serve our purpose. It is only by putting our lives in harmony with the great principle of service to our fellow-men that we shall find them. It is of little use to strive to attain popularity, greatness, power over others; it is of infinite use to find how we can be of service to those with whom we are associated, and then to forget ourselves in such service. Kindliness, helpfulness, service: these three were never more needed than now. And the club is one of the places where these things are being demonstrated. The great-hearted, sympathetic, charitable-minded, brave club woman is needed everywhere. She it is who is beloved, who makes for peace and righteousness; yes, and for power. And it is easy to see why she is the woman of power.

Let us learn the secret of "putting ourselves on the side of the universal." Let us work from the heart, giving ourselves with no thought of personal gain. The more we do this the broader will become our vision, the grander our lives; and thus while we are giving ourselves to others the fuller and richer and truer will life be for us; and we shall cease to think whether we are getting our money's worth from the club, satisfied with the joy of living and the unconscious growth within. Can there be anything more beautiful in life than to become one of those rare souls whose personality is a help to their fellow-creatures; whose very presence is like a benediction, and from whom goes out a silent influence that cannot be defined, yet which every one within its radius feels even though not a word be spoken? And is there not a way by which this serenity of soul, this illumination, may become a characteristic of the good club woman?

The more we are in ourselves the more we can do, the more we shall desire to do for others. There is nothing greater in life, nothing greater in Christianity than this great principle of helpfulness and service and love for others. It is the kingdom of heaven to which we all aspire some time or other, only we do not always realize that it is here and now if we will have it so. And in proportion as we stand for higher conditions and better influences, we are an uplifting power to those around us whether in club work or in home life. We cannot do this, however, if we allow ourselves to take narrow and petty views of the lives and motives of others. Only by merging the personal side of things into the larger, universal one; by rising above

prejudices and becoming indifferent to the criticisms and opinions of others—so long as we are sure of being actuated by right motives ourselves—do we reach the higher life. Service to others is the great solution to the actual problem of life. Realizing and building our lives upon this great eternal principle, minor things will not matter.

Think how much more charitable we then shall be toward the faults and failings of others. We may even so accustom ourselves to the larger view of life and service that we shall not readily see shortcomings in those around us; or if called to our notice, they will not rasp or fret us, because our souls are lifted above the plane where such trials are possible. And above all we shall be possessed of that larger charity that sees beneath the surface and knows that we have no right to judge our sister. Have we innate knowledge and infallible wisdom ourselves that we shall decide for another? Can we know of the struggles another woman makes for a better life, or condemn her when she fails? "You may think I am cynical in my speech and impatient in my words at times," exclaimed one woman to another who had rebuked her. "But you do not know how many times I have overcome that tendency, nor that I am striving daily to outgrow it."

The limitations of other women are no personal concern of ours. It is ours to do for others, to lose our own pettiness and enlarge our own horizons by giving loyal, loving service, and this includes a broad, universal love to all women, to the world around us,—a world, whoever and whatever we are,—that always needs us. It may be the world of home, it may be the club world, it may be the public school room, it may be the ranks of fashionable society, or it may be the small circle of the small country town, but our love and our service are needed. We are individually responsible for so much.

Do you not know women whose very presence is uplifting, whose very atmosphere is peace? We might all be so if we would set ourselves steadily and calmly to work to find our balance and lift ourselves to a mental plane where outside worries and flurries and tempers and jealousies could not reach us. It would be a work of time, perhaps, but it would pay. And having once arrived at that condition we should help others just as naturally as the sun sheds its life-giving beams on the dependent earth.

Let us learn the highest secret of life, self-giving. Not for what it will bring us in peace or honor or happiness, but because we realize how much the world needs disinterested help, and how much more we need to give it.

"If you would have all the world love you, you must first love all the world."

"We buy ashes for bread;
We buy diluted wine;
Give me the tree—
Whose ample leaves and tendrils curled
Among the silver hills of heaven,
Draw everlasting dew."

We shall soon have the pleasure of presenting our readers with an article on the study of Shakespeare by that incomparable authority, Dr. William J. Rolfe of Cambridge. We would advise class committees and leaders everywhere to wait for its appearance before making up club programs for next year.

THE IDES OF MARCH.

By Elizabeth Orr Williams.

SO spake the soothsayer in the merry throng—
 "Beware the ides of March," which sounding deep
 And grave, impressed one as she passed along,
 And tempered all her tears and troubled sleep.

We learn how mighty Caesar's wife did dream
 Of her great lord, and how the tale she told,
 So full of darkly looking ills, 'twould seem
 That destiny itself were all enrolled.

Was't dreaming only? how stern fate might bring
 A fatal gloom, a shade upon the crown,
 Thrice offered from an anti-Caesarean ring,
 While anger's spot on Caesar's brow did frown?

No faith in dreams; and brightly dawned the day
 That ushered in the fatal "ides of March,"
 When Caesar strode in all his majesty;
 Nor bowed his stately head beneath the arch

Of triumph; that betrayed no gleam of steel,
 Nor ruby hue that later buried the hall
 Where hearts proved false, where heads did deal
 The traitor's latent cunning over all.

The fancy of a dream! great Caesar shone,
 While Rome, the eternal, ruled the world;
 Yet, into the depths of the great unknown
 That "Jupiter of men" was rudely hurled.

And Brutus to the people sore dismayed,
 Proclaimed at once "ambition's debt is paid."

THE CLUB WOMAN IN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Rebecca Douglas Lowe.

Continued From February.

ONE year ago the State Federation of Georgia appointed an educational committee. There are thirty-five clubs in the Federation, and in each club we find a committee of women who visit the public schools with a view to becoming useful. In the Circular of Suggestions sent out by the chairman of the educational committee, the fact that Georgia stood near the bottom of the list in educational matters was brought before the public. This seemed to arouse the women all over the state to a sense of their duty in the matter, and they succeeded in accomplishing a revolution throughout the state by awakening a wide-spread interest in the educational system. This work has received the commendation of state officials, and it is with pleasure I say that co-operation exists between the club women and educators of Georgia. The teachers all over the state have aided in forming reading circles for the young, and mothers' meetings where parents and teachers together discuss subjects of interest to the home and school. A bill has been presented by the State Federation praying that women be admitted to the state university and thus have equal advantages with men for obtaining a higher education. They are also using their influence to have women admitted to the textile department of the Technology School. They were instrumental in the passage of the bill creating a library commission for the state.

With the help of this commission women will in the future endeavor to interest the legislature in establishing free public traveling libraries. The club women of Georgia own and operate at least twenty traveling libraries in the interest of the remote rural districts.

In Alabama a large and influential Federation exists consisting of thirty-eight clubs. They are not yet federated in the General Federation, but I find that, while they are all literary in character, they are doing much in an individual way toward correlating educational forces, and thus becoming a power for good to the public while remaining mutually helpful to each other. In Montgomery the club women are interested in forming a public library for the city. These clubs have established a free scholarship at Montevallo for girls and are educating nine girls at that school.

As yet Florida as a state has not taken up any line of work, but contemplates doing so in the future. The individual clubs, however, are doing some work in supporting libraries, and gathering state history from early settlers with a view to preserving it.

In the District of Columbia we find that the club women have secured a kindergarten department in the public schools. The women of the Press Association are working to increase the influence of women journalists and writers in educational matters. The club women of this section have found much to do in regard to securing reforms pertaining to the legal status of women, and have effected great good along this line of work.

The members of the Michigan Federation appointed a committee according to the circular sent out by the National Federation, and have carried out the suggestions embodied in the circular. It is evident that nearly all the Federated clubs in Michigan have undertaken some educational work. The club women have secured the erection of a woman's gymnasium at the State University. The building contains an assembly hall for 600 women students. Club women have recommended improvements in the school buildings, and they have secured the tinting of walls in the school-room in several instances. They have presented flags and pictures to other schools. The clubs also recommended the purchase of a picture or statue as a class memorial to the school by its graduates. Mothers' and teachers' meetings are held by clubs in almost every town and city in Michigan. The Michigan Federation sent to the President and members of the State Teachers' Association a circular letter expressing their desire to co-operate with that organization in establishing closer and truer relations between the home and school, and encouraging better professional preparation on the part of the teachers, and introducing improved methods of teaching, and securing such legislation as will insure the accomplishment of these objects. The committee in return sent a letter of appreciation and kindly agreed to accept the offer of co-operation extended by the women's clubs, saying that they realized more and more that the educational interest of the State was becoming dependent upon the generous and loyal support of the women of the commonwealth, and that they welcomed their continued and active assistance.

The women of Illinois, as in some of the other most progressive States, have a powerful weapon in having obtained school suffrage. It not only gives them a voice in the selection of all school officers, but they naturally feel more than ever the necessity of becoming acquainted with the laws and systems throughout the State in order to be able to use effectively the power which they have thus gained. I can only present a few of the most important phases of their work. Five vacation schools at a cost of \$1000 each, were supported by Chicago clubs. The Chicago Woman's Club formed a committee, upon which delegates of most of the clubs served, to advance the in-

terest of the vacation schools. The University of Chicago Settlement Woman's Club helped not only to support the vacation school but to make the Settlement playground a reality. It also assisted in holding parents' meetings in connection with the vacation school. The good these school accomplished can be estimated by the fact that a school which could accommodate but 350 pupils received applications from 5000 children. Many clubs have formed Round Tables for Child Study between parents and teachers, held in the school houses; or have child study departments where the study of the care of the child is the main object. Work for advancing education in Household Economics, and Manual and Physical training has been done by the clubs. The educational work of the oldest club in Illinois is a pride to the women of that state. The last report of the Ladies' Educational Society showed that 1,481 girls have been assisted financially to gain educations. Many club women are on the school boards in Illinois, and this has brought about close co-operation between school and club. Many clubs report having held public educational meetings and having aided in the organization of Educational Unions, and having lectures under their auspices for the purpose of improving public sentiment on educational subjects.

Among these clubs the work of the Evanston Woman's Club will be of interest. It has held sixteen public educational meetings. A boys' club with reading room and gymnasium has been organized by it. A club member has an evening meeting for boys who have given trouble at home and school, which the principal of the school reports has improved its members. It has a child study section, which includes 45 teachers and as many mothers. Manual training has been added to one of the schools with its help. The homes of several of its members have been opened on Saturdays to school girls, in groups of six, who have been taught plain cooking, sewing, mending, cleaning, and putting in order the house.

The two clubs of Champaign supported a teacher in sewing and cooking in the public school during the past school year, the ladies of the club assisting her, and so successful was the work that the school board have themselves engaged a teacher to pursue it in the schools this year.

To the efforts of the Chicago clubs that have supported the Experimental Manual Training and Household Economic schools is largely due the fact that this work has been included as a part of the school curriculum in Chicago.

The University of Chicago Settlement Woman's Club secured Manual Training in the Seward School. The Lake View Woman's Club is establishing a Sloyd room, as a memorial to Meri Topelius, the pioneer of that work in the United States. It supports a sewing school also.

Thirty-seven clubs in Iowa during the past two years worked in the interest of circulating libraries; some by contributing money and books, others by establishing and maintaining libraries. Great effort has been made to develop the artistic taste of school children by purchasing and placing pictures in the schools. The school boards in many places have become interested in this work and have promised the club women to obtain an appropriation to further this object.

The club women of Kansas held a very interesting meeting in connection with the State Teachers' Association, where the interests of both mothers and teachers were discussed with the view to bringing about unity between the home and the school. The State Federation has established a system of traveling libraries in the rural districts. These clubs are also interested in placing art in the school rooms, and organizing mothers' meetings to co-operate with the teachers in the advancement of their work. One city Federation supports a kindergarden for poor children, and they are working to create a sentiment in favor of placing manual training in the public schools. The clubs of this

State are doing great educational work through external means in striving to teach order and neatness, by beautifying parks and grounds, by placing fountains and watering facilities where most needed. They have the most hearty support of the Press and the Educators of the State.

In Minnesota, Miss Evans, chairman of the educational committee of the G. F. W. C., assures me that all of the clubs are doing good work in stimulating interest, and in visiting, and investigating local conditions. The address made by Miss Evans on the importance of teaching ethics in the public schools has been the means of accomplishing great good. We find that her suggestions have been adopted and carried out in many instances by the schools.

In the far northwest we find the clubs of Washington and North Dakota as well as Wyoming, Idaho and even the Black Hills interested in educational work. They have the co-operation of the prominent educators and teachers, and hold a meeting once a year in connection with the State Teachers' Association in some places. They are endeavoring to secure legislation for the establishment of circulating traveling libraries and traveling picture galleries. As individuals the club women are interesting themselves in the teachers of the public schools, giving them that recognition which their calling deserves, and welcoming them to their homes. The clubs thus express their desire to co-operate with the teachers in every possible way.

The report of the educational committee of Denver is most interesting. It shows that club women are constant visitors of the public schools and are working in co-operation with teachers and officials. They have aided greatly in introducing kindergartens in the public schools, and manual training in some places. In Denver the teachers have a club and a class in pedagogy. The clubs have aided in the introduction of the Sloyd system in the lower grades of the schools of North Denver. A large number of school districts have women on the school board; among the larger districts are Nos. 1 and 17, Denver, Idaho Springs, Cripple Creek, and Ouray. Twenty-six of the County Superintendents are women, and the State Superintendent of Inspection is a woman.

A sentiment in favor of eliminating politics from the school is growing day by day. The recent experiment made in Chicago resulted in the resignation of the man through whom it was hoped to bring about this happy state of things. I note with pleasure that a club woman (Clara Conway) is prominently spoken of for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee. Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and North Dakota have tried this experiment with success, and it is said that the appointment of a woman to this position has the effect of taking the school out of politics. Since all acknowledge that the cause of education needs an impetus which will bring about a healthier and broader life, may I not venture to suggest this means of accomplishing this result?

It has not been possible to present a full report of this work, and much excellent work has been done which I have not been able to touch upon in this paper, but I hope that I have said enough to impress the truth that the door leading into this great field has been pushed ajar. A cry is abroad in our land to-day, and comes to us from wise men and thoughtful women, who declare that our nation is drifting away from its old moorings, and, as we view the tempting possessions which have been so lately won and so eagerly grasped, the fear of imperialism is gaining ground, and in order to return to our old home of democracy the race must have an overflow of such principles as club women today are striving to gain and for which the Federation stands. Honesty, purity, and unselfishness in politics, in the school and in the home, these are the qualities that will lead into a fuller and richer realization of democratic principles.

THE UNATTAINABLE.

By F. S. Hesselstine.

THE flower that grows close by the way,
Is not the flower for me.
With fragrance sweet, with color gay,
However fair it be,

The rose that any hand can take,
That every eye may see,
Doth not within my soul awake
The slightest sympathy.

Through gorges deep, in wildest nook
For flower unknown and rare,
Day after day I climb and look,
My single thought and prayer.

I saw above a perfect flower
So fair in form, so rich in hue
I wished it mine, but had not power
To climb the cliff on which it grew.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

By Ellen H. Richards.

(Professor in Mass. Institute Technology.)

THERE is frequent mention in the daily press and in current literature of courses of "Domestic Science" in evening schools or industrial schools for young girls and of courses in colleges under the same head. It is no wonder the public mind is somewhat confused as to what the term really means.

If the words Domestic Economy were to be applied to the courses in practical cooking, the art of housekeeping, sewing and dressmaking, and the term Domestic Science restricted to a study of the scientific reasons for the various processes, with only practical illustrations sufficient to make the theory clear, a more definite idea would perhaps assist the public and the school-master, too, to see the value of each in its proper place and lead the one to demand and the other to supply the instruction in the public schools.

A further gain would be to designate the college courses as Household Economics, or a study of the sanitary, social and industrial facts and tendencies of the times in their influence on the theories of daily life; also an interpretation of these facts and tendencies in the light of the sciences taken in the course of the college curriculum.

To complete the chain, there should be an Institute of Household Arts to serve as a place for post-graduate study and for research by trained persons on all problems relating to the better management of the household. We need an endowment of such an institution to make good the idea of Count Rumford in establishing the Royal Institution in London and "an institution and professorship" at Harvard. It is just one hundred years since the founding of the Royal Institution, and what could be a more appropriate memorial than a Rumford Institute in America?

We are a generation in transition between that which had training in the process of spinning, weaving and the various arts and manufactures and that which will have training along scientific lines. The women of this transition time,—no longer school girls but women in active life—club women—may well ask what they can do.

Let them realize they have a problem and that it is theirs to deal with; that no one can help them; that they must help themselves.

Getting together and talking over the faults of Mary Jane or Bridget will not help. Giving up housekeeping will not improve the situation permanently. So far, the net result of their helpless attitude is that men have begun to take up housekeeping. Some of the best housekeepers I know are men, and I am not sure but that I should, today, rather take any ten educated men for starting a housekeeping experiment than any ten women I could select, because the former would comprehend the necessity of a radical departure from present traditions. Women, like many social reformers, sit down and complain instead of trying a remedy to see how it would work.

There is, at present, not only little knowledge of science at the bottom of the daily operations of the household, of the properties of air, water and food, the offices of clothing and exercise, but almost no idea of the art of housekeeping, that intangible good taste and skill of hand and eye which must be acquired by practice and in youth. Neither is there a sufficiently high standard of health nor appreciation of the importance of sound health as a factor in life.

Let any group of five or ten, not more, study their own conditions in order to find out why things are not satisfactory, being careful to discuss principles and not to limit the inquiry to particular cases. Women often lack the power to go outside their own experiences. We must recognize the fact that new elements in life demand new conditions, which must be met.

A fundamental change to make is in the arrangement of the modern house in two respects.

First. As to application of well-known mechanical principles in saving of labor and securing adequate results for labor given. Why are heavy iron kettles always on the lowest shelf, whence they must be lifted to the top of a high stove? Why is the sink against the wall farthest from the stove instead of in the middle of the floor? Because women do not know enough about science to use the science at their elbow. Miss Parloa says that all the main appliances of the kitchen should be within a space ten feet square. How many a housewife complains of her maid for doing only half a day's work when her kitchen is so arranged as to require twice the energy it should to accomplish a result. Each step taken, each pound lifted needlessly, is a waste.

Second. A change in the living quarters of the maid is most urgently demanded. The present plan in the majority of small houses is based on the old idea of "help," one who shares the family life. With the modern conditions of separate interests a new order of things is demanded. A room so isolated from the parlor as to admit of the running of a sewing machine or the enjoyment of a laugh without disturbing the family, a place decent enough to have a weekly visit from a friend, where a cup of tea may be served, where illustrated papers and magazines may find their way. Companionship is more necessary to those who have not the company of their own thoughts than to those who can read with ease and pleasure. Bed rooms are now better cared for than a few years ago, but still there are to be found places where maids are expected to sleep which are a disgrace to our civilization. Who is to think out a practicable plan for this modern house if the housekeeper does not? Oh, ye thousands of Club Women! how many of you can draw a plan of a house and tell whether a closet should be four or ten feet square? How many of you will give up some effective porch in order that the maid may have a sitting room? It is a great mistake to think that she will lounge here instead of doing her work. Try it and see. Do not put your own choice of pictures on the wall; let her have what she wants. That is the mistress' weak point.

She is a tyrant in small matters; she may use all means to improve the standard of taste and give reasonable means of enjoyment, but she will not gain her ends by force. It is well to remember that the requirements of the parlor are like a straight jacket to those unaccustomed to conventional rules and that for their health and sanity they must have means of relaxation.

But what will become of the Browning Club and the Political Economy Class while the women are drawing house plans and thinking out home economics? Both Browning and political economy can wait until the woman's business affairs are attended to and she is at leisure to enjoy the outside world. No woman would think of going to her club with the sleeves of her dress pinned up and the front tied with strings. Her house is but an outer garment, belonging to her, covering her or betraying, by its pinned up, tied up, precarious condition, her inability or her careless neglect. A woman should be as much ashamed to go to a club leaving a disorganized house as to wear an out-at-the-elbow, coming-to-pieces jacket. She can spend hours over a fashion plate; let her put her mind on her professional duties, which are, to use the money she has for housekeeping so as to get the greatest good out of it—and not to confess herself incompetent. The most discouraging part of the present situation is the attitude of helplessness and callous indifference which women assume. We need a liberal infusion of the spirit of the pioneer women who took up their life in the new country among wild beasts and Indians with a courage and determination which helped to win a continent. No one woman alone can stem the current, but ten in any community who will band together in earnest into a revolutionary club or "She-ruleth-her-own-household" club will prove the saving remnant. Only, there must be real study put upon the problem, and that with unbiassed minds—a most difficult requirement for women, for the one feminine trait to which even fairly well educated women cling is that of personal prejudice and fixed opinion.

Now that the manufacturing and creative work has been taken from the house, let women take as their part the study of the creation of values, the making of a piece of cloth worth ten times its cost by judicious disposition. With a few cents' worth of material of good color to so decorate and furnish a cosy corner as to cause a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction to come over all who see it; to have twenty-five cents' worth of steak so perfectly cooked as to be worth one dollar; to combine a few cents' worth of vegetables, eggs or fruit into a dish fit for a king and with a flavor which money could not buy; so to cultivate her taste and judgment that she will not spend ten dollars for that which is worth ten cents, and which is, moreover, in its style positively debasing to right ideals. What a clearing out of our homes there would be, to the great relief of the whole domestic situation, if the rules of good taste and beauty in use, of appropriateness and sincerity of purpose were strictly applied to our homes.

In this direction lies the next step in the study of Domestic Science—in the direction of creating values out of the raw materials of food, clothing and house furnishings. And these values are to be constantly tested by the requirements of that other science of modern times—sanitary science. Nothing is really beautiful which furnishes a lodging place for dangerous microbes. Chenille and plush are, therefore, banished. Nothing is really delicious in food if it has lurking in it the potency of pain and consequent loss of power to enjoy.

Science stands ready to give her aid to women when they are willing to ask it, but she will not give up her secrets to those who think that they have only to smile at her. She is personified as a wise woman who knows her own race and knows that they will value only that which they must work for.

There is no magic to conjure with in the term domestic sci-

ence, as some seem to think. I am often asked to plan a course for the housewife who has not the faintest idea of what a scientific method is like, or of the long days of study of apparently unrelated subjects required before a working knowledge of the tools she must use is gained. But this should not discourage one; it should, on the other hand, make one insist upon the teaching of these foundation principles to one's daughter in school so that she, at least, may start right. Too often the older woman is not willing to become as a little child and confess that she always has something to learn and that she must keep the open mind and not cling to preconceived notions.

For those who are in earnest; who truly desire to know how the student of modern science and sociology looks at these every day problems, I have indicated short courses of reading and study which will give a taste only of the material at hand, but any one of which, faithfully carried out, will give to any group of women undertaking it sufficient insight into the subject to enable them to decide whether they will go on and know more or cease all efforts to comprehend the intricacies of modern social problems. No book is to be taken as gospel truth throughout. Science advances with such rapid strides that a book can hardly go through the press without becoming out of date in some respects. The housewife must use common sense in appropriating what she finds and must use scientific methods in determining what is applicable to her own case. Helen Campbell describes the average New England community as "a population that has chosen patent medicine instead of common sense."

The following courses are made up from the more complete lists prepared and for sale by the Anna Ticknor Library Association, 1 Trinity Court, Boston:

For a class for real study, not merely reading, on Home Economics: 1. The Story of Germ Life, H. W. Conn; D. Appleton, New York. 2. Dust and Its Dangers, T. Mitchell Prudden; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 3. The Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning, Richards and Elliott; Home Science Publishing Co. 4. Home Economics, Maria Parloa; The Century Co., 1898.

For house building, consult "The House that Jill Built," E. C. Gardner, Springfield, Mass.

For the statement of the problems confronting the 20th century housekeeper, consult Domestic Service, Lucy M. Salmon; McMillan & Co.

For Club reading—three months—preparatory to the summer outing: 1. Essays on Rural Hygiene, Geo. V. Poore; Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1893. 2. The Country House, Chapter VIII in Home Sanitation, Richards & Talbot; Home Science Pub. Co., Boston, 1898. 3. The Disposal of Household Wastes, W. P. Gerhard; Van Nostrand. 4. Manual of Hygiene and Sanitation, Seneca Egbert; Lea Bros., Philadelphia, 1898.

Four months' course of reading on Food: 1. Food and Feeding, Sir Henry Thompson; Macmillan, New Edition, 1898. 2. Food in Health and Disease, J. Burney; Lea Bros., Philadelphia. 3. Eating and Drinking, Albert H. Hay; McClurg, Chicago. 4. How to Feed Children, Louise E. Hogan; Lippincott.

For a class for real study (not merely for reading) on food preparation: 1. Food and Its Functions, James Knight; Bloch & Son, London. 2. Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking, Lomb Prize Essay, by Mary Hinman Abel, furnished by Home Science Publishing Company. 3. The Young Housekeeper, Maria Parloa; Estes & Lauriat, Boston. 4. Handbook of Invalid Cooking, Mary A. Boland; The Century Company, New York.

Many a bright girl has become a common-place woman, because of her mental isolation. Women's clubs have remedied this evil, and the average woman returns from her meeting a wiser mother, a more attractive wife, because of the mental uplift gained from an exchange of thought with her equals, and, what is of even more value, her superiors.—Minnie E. Young, President Dorchester, Mass., Woman's Club.

THE DARK PILGRIMAGE.

By Annie G. Murray.

YESTERDAY, yesterday I was young,
Queens might envy the gift I bore;
Today, today, the songs I have sung
Are forgotten, and sung no more.

Was it a dream, that hope so soon died,
I was so happy but yesterday;
Today, today, I have reached low tide,
And joy has been borne away.

I am out-reaching, as long ago,
Though I only touch what is sad and deep,
And there comes a shadow that hides the flow,
From eyes that have learned to weep.

Ah, can the shadow of weeping show,
And sorrowing look out from human eyes?
Will the world when it sees me smiling know
I have nothing left but sighs?

Oh, that beautiful, beautiful song that has fled,
Must I dissemble, and say I forget?
My soul's sun is set, my soul's day is done,
For morning and darkness have met.

WOMEN'S DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES AND HOME MANUFACTURES.

By Candace Wheeler.

THE latest lesson women have learned is that of organization. How it has come about that it has been so speedily learned and is being so effectively practiced we need hardly ask. The important thing to question is what we are doing with our well organized forces. These forces touch social life on every side. Art, industry, philanthropy, political science, all that concerns the body politic, is being furthered and bettered by woman's organization, and this is being accomplished by hitherto unemployed energy.

For many years my sympathies and efforts have been directed toward the perfection, consolidation and remuneration of woman's industries.

In the beginning of my work there were no recognized industries among women, and certainly no organized ones. But twenty years has made a change in all this. It has produced trained and talented leaders in many prominent art manufactures. It has demonstrated the fact that women not only can do good and profitable work, but that they need it. That it is a great uplifting force for them, and that the country is appreciably enriched by their efforts.

If women recognize this fact as fully as it is recognized by sociologists and political economists, the next step is to apply their organized power to the conditions of production among their own sex. On the one hand is the curiously perfect organization called the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has members probably in every county of every state in the Union. On the other hand is a large amount of unused ability, and command of much unused time among women living apart from social centres who need both the interesting occupation and the social tie which would be gained by community of effort.

If The Federation of Women's Clubs would organize within itself a comprehensive labor-organization, which would include all domestic manufactures, and especially those of far-removed and outlying farmhouses, a great work would be done. Our sisters in farmhouses are today the most "let alone" women in the community. Unreached by the privileges and untouched by the advantages gained in the progress of the past few years,

they remain apart, as unaffected by the larger life of the world as if they were not truly a portion of it. Do we often stop to consider what we owe them? That, except for the comparatively small area of our country occupied by cities and towns, every acre of land is held and cultivated by some family to whose efforts we are indebted for nearly every mouthful we eat and the material for the manufacture of much that we wear? We take it for granted that the conditions of their activity are favorable, because they live in pure air and comfortable houses. Yet, in spite of these two favorable conditions, statistics show that something is wrong with their lives, else why should they furnish so considerable a percentage of the inmates of our state asylums for the insane? If we had a more intimate knowledge of their circumstances we would see that they suffer from two evils which could be removed by the cognizance and help of associated women. One of these is isolation and one is a want of independent earning power. The latter is intensified by the fact that the farmer's wife is, perhaps, the only woman who has nothing to do with family disbursement. The farm maintains the family, or is expected to do so. Consequently, no portion of the family income passes naturally through her hands, producing the developing effect of administration and giving the interest and responsibility of it. The opening up of domestic industries would mitigate both these evils. It is not possible to curtail the distance between farmhouse and farmhouse, or give comfort of neighbors to these lonely places, but it is quite possible to establish a common interest which shall bind together the women of towns with those of farms, and make such ties between them as shall, in a degree, take the place of companionship.

We who live in places where our personal orbits are constantly being intersected by others, are hardly conscious of the sustinment and happiness it gives, or of the horror of an absolute withdrawal of it. To women who suffer from such deprivation we could offer a companionship of thought and interests—we could make them part of an organization which recognizes not only their disabilities but their abilities, and invite them to keep step with an industrial army perfect in its adaptation to the general good.

The policy of such a union of forces has already been demonstrated in two or three cases where artistic knowledge has been applied by individuals to already existing industries. The "Blue and White Industry" of Deerfield, Mass., is a case in point, where a revival of the old blue colonial embroidery upon homespun linen has been eminently successful; and a still more practical one has been founded by Mrs. Helen R. Albee of Pequaket, N. H., who has made an artistic industry of the hooked or pulled mats made by the women of the neighborhood. Under the direction of Mrs. Albee a most careful selection of color and design have been introduced and domestic rugs in oriental or original designs can be ordered in special colors and sizes. The application of art knowledge has at once raised this domestic process into an art production and there are many simple accomplishments practiced in farmhouses which need only this conjunction of knowledge and cultivation to become of importance, not only to the farmer's family, but to the country at large. Any careful student of industrial and antique art recognizes the fact that many of the processes employed in some of the most beautiful specimens preserved in our museums are founded upon the every day practices of patchwork, quilting, darning, and ordinary stitching.

It would indeed be a great thing for the resources of our country if the art-knowledge so universally sought after and gained by progressive women and girls during the last few years could be applied to the building up of artistic industries throughout the country.

THE ART OF TWO.

By Nora Barnhart.

"Art's a service, mark:—the world waits for help."
—E. B. Browning.

MOST of the ladies in the Literary Club turned around and looked at Katherine Carver, when she came in, that day, because they admired both her beautiful self and what she did. They called her "Our Miss Carver," as if they had had a hand in the making, rather than the discovering of her ability.

She was a tall, well-built girl with brilliant dark eyes and a clear, pale face set off by black hair coiled under a violet-trimmed hat. As she made her way down the aisle, her friends whispered to one another and gazed at the back of the gray tailor suit which moulded itself into the curves of her supple young figure.

"That's Kate Carver," whispered a fussy little woman in black frills, with a nervously jerking crochet hook. "She's the one, Mary, that I told you about, the one that writes and paints and plays the piano and does everything anybody ever heard of. Isn't she handsome?"

Mary, the cousin visiting from Byron Centre, much impressed, gazed at the young lady, who was pulling off her jacket and long gray gloves. She eyed the embroidery, gold thimble and silver scissors, which Miss Carver took from a dainty ribbon work-bag.

"She paints?" she ventured in a whisper.

"My sakes, yes, water-colors and china. You should see the salad bowl she did for sister Anna's anniversary."

"And plays the piano?"

"Very well, indeed," with a hitch to her ball of yarn. "And she sings in church so nicely that I always want to turn around and face her."

The cousin gave a little gasp. "And did you say she writes?" she added in an awe-struck whisper, "that pretty girl writes?"

"Oh, my, yes," returned the city cousin consciously. "That's what we are so proud of. She does stories, criticisms and even verses," and she added as the girl's face looked up in wonder, "the papers print them."

The village relative gave her countrified hat a poke over her mouse-colored hair. "And she is so beautiful, too," she protested.

"Yes, she is beautiful," assented the busy worker with half an ear for the secretary's report. "She has a great many friends—those girls sitting in the same corner are friends of hers, and men admire her always. Tom Berkeley, you know, Anna's brother-in-law comes over from Chicago to see her."

The fussy little lady rattled on, but the girl caught only the main idea, that here was a young woman who had everything heart could desire, talent, clothes, beauty and friends. She drew a gentle sigh, and folding her woolen gloves over each other in pathetic resignation, fixed her eyes on the group of laughing girls who were sewing in the light of a great window. Presently she whispered to her cousin, the one deep longing of her meagre life, "Did she go away to school?"

"Vassar graduate," returned the lady briefly, "and afterwards she went abroad for two years to study. Perhaps she'll speak by-and-by; there's a discussion down on the program there."

The girl looked at the card wondering what she would have to say on "Art as an end in itself." It seemed to her grand and incomprehensible that she should assume to speak on so vast a subject. But she sat there quite unconcerned, pulling her needle in and out as if nothing special were before her.

After the secretary's report a woman sang a cradle-song

which everyone seemed to enjoy, but when the visitor looked to see what Miss Carver thought of it, she was distressed to see a line of polite annoyance between her straight brows, and that she did not join in the applause but snipped off her silk as if she were glad it had ceased, and appeared to take no interest in the paper on Dutch Art which followed. This bothered the country girl, and her eyes kept wandering back from the mahogany furnishings and statuary of the stage to this implacable goddess.

The young woman from Byron Centre was not the first to study and puzzle over that face; its singular charm had held the attention of many. Katherine Carver was young and she had had none of the hardships and annoyances of life, though she had enjoyed most of its privileges. Whatever she had undertaken she had accomplished, which fact gave the confident poise to her head and swing to her walk. She felt quite above the material things of life, with the exception of good clothes, pictures and books, and thought that to all probability she would walk in this superior atmosphere of the spirit all her days. She did not believe she would need to have the strength-giving struggles of most souls presented to her; in fact looked upon herself as now sailing upon a smooth sea, on which the great events of commoner minds were but tiny ripples. She enjoyed life as a critical study, or at best as a series of interesting events which could never deeply stir her or influence her decisions. These feelings a keen observer would have remarked from the curl of her lips, but the average person would have said she had had an unfortunate love affair. Whatever was the cause, she did not bore other people by her feelings, and was generally willing to express her opinions in public when an occasion like this demanded.

The trouble was, she was telling herself, as she embroidered, that so far as art went, there was no more real comfort to be got out of it than from doing a dainty bit of sewing or going to a dance with an entertaining man. And why, she went on to herself, should I bore myself by doing these things, when they are not very amusing, and require a good deal of effort to keep up. "Really," she concluded with a suppressed yawn, "it hardly pays."

In the midst of these reflections, she lifted her eyes and caught those of a curious little creature across, whose piteous wizened face, though she was very young, was like that of an old woman. Her shrivelled yellow skin drew up around her eyes like that of a little monkey. Miss Carver bestowed upon her a pitying glance and went on with her thoughts that it was silly to write even delicately pointed stories, since they at best lifted the reader but an instant from his habitual frame of mind. "No, it hardly pays," she decided. Somehow her attention drew back to the strange little woman, though she shrank from the sight of anything ugly or deformed.

The girl had her beady eyes fastened upon her, as if she were reading her mind, and Miss Carver began thinking nervously about arrested development and why this girl should be so little and weak. Presently she heard people applauding the paper on "Dutch Art," and watched curiously the woman ascending the platform, who had the introductory arguments on "Art as an End in Itself." She listened, hearing rather the lady's defects in expression and poorly put statements than her point of view, noticing that she split her infinitives and that instead of coming out positively with her views she used a double negative, which spoiled the effect. Miss Carver never hesitated in her criticisms.

The village cousin, farther back, was watching her face, as well as the cripple; both wondered in what words Miss Carver would agree with the sentiments of the paper that Art was an ennobling end in itself, and that even a small talent had its measure of hope and inspiration to others. The reader, catching

their attitude, directed her paper to Miss Carver's ears, speaking in a high, anxious voice, though she herself was a woman of much culture and learning.

But Miss Carver, having gained the gist of the argument, had resumed her embroidery imperturbed. When the applause had ceased, the president rose and declared that she would ask Miss Carver to open the discussion. "Miss Carver will now address you, ladies."

She beamed and patted her gavel with soft jewelled hands, sitting down with a rustle of silken skirts.

Miss Carver took a few desultory stitches, and at length rose with her work in her hands as if she felt it rather tiresome to have to stop embroidering merely to state her position. That all eyes were upon her did not seem to trouble her in the least.

"I have listened," she said seriously, "to what the speaker has said; but while I agree with her that there is an immense satisfaction in doing an uncommon thing, unusually well, I for my part can't see that a person gets more pleasure out of it than in doing anything else." A murmur of polite horror went around the room and the little country girl drew her breath in a quick, pitiful gasp. She was so beautiful, this defiant young woman who was knocking over the pile of centuries with ruthless hand!

"If some of the time," she went on, absently snipping her scissors together, "if some of the time that is spent in learning to paint and play and write, were—were—, I don't know that you'll get my idea, were spent in getting the real culture that is higher than any art, I think we'd be better as a people. I'm not so sure that there is much use in it all, at least as much as we think. There are so few that really succeed, while all the rest dabble along and amount to nothing. To my mind mediocrity is useless—one must either succeed entirely or be an encumbrance to the others. As I said before, I think all art is but a stepping stone, and that when we are high enough up, we don't care for it."

She sat down. The ladies who had listened with bated breath began to whisper excitedly, but the girls who sat near her were too astonished to talk. Had she then, at the very beginning of her career, grown too discouraged to continue? The little country girl swallowed a lump and the shrunken face across the aisle worked pitifully.

After a moment or two of awkward pause, the president rose to the occasion and made a few smiling allusions to Miss Carver's modesty and the audience, mollified, was restored to its former attitude. The closing number was announced during the ferment. Miss Carver's cheeks were hot, but she controlled herself and as the president's voice repeated that the meeting would close with a whistling solo, shot a quick, surprised glance at the poor girl opposite.

Could it be she? But it was plainly this same one who with trembling limbs and twitching hands followed the accompanist to the piano and faced the audience.

The accompaniment began softly, like a summer breeze sighing in the branches before dawn. The listeners sat anxiously waiting what sounds would come from those white lips screwed over to one side of the pallid face. Miss Carver's hands were clenched in annoyance for the failure she felt sure would come.

Presently in a quaver came the sound of a little bird waking from its sleep, calling faintly, drowsily; then wider awake, it broke into a chirp of delight as its mate, joining in, swelled the chorus of happiness and hope. Trill upon trill echoed through the spell-bound room. Then sadly the minor strain crept in, there was sorrow in the woodland, the little bird's wings were broken, it could no longer fly. The listeners moved to weeping forgot themselves and the poor misshapen whistler, and with tears streaming down their faces, knew the tragedy of the girl's

own life with its tiny thread of comfort in the poor accomplishment.

It was soon over and she made her second bow, but Miss Carver sat motionless with her shamed eyes upon her hands. There seemed to open up to her a whole new world of thought. In a hot wave she knew the meanness of her small, selfish heart, and had she been less conventional, she might have told the little whistler what her starved soul craved, that she in her humility had sounded a note of divine harmony.

MRS. BROWN'S SOLILOQUY.

By M. Wentworth Hopper.

III.

AGAIN we find Mrs. Brown seated in the witching fire-light, idly passing away that interval of time after reaching home from the club, until husband returns from his office and the evening meal is served. This interval is always pervaded by a spirit of unrest for one cannot drop all thought of the afternoon at once nor stifle the desire to talk it over and settle all the points. Every club woman knows how impossible it is to force the mind into any other channel of thought for awhile. If she was in full sympathy with the subject her soul will continue to revel on the heights. If she disagreed with the position taken it will require a season of meditation in which to calm down the argumentative spirit so that she can accept the decision of the majority if necessary. As Mrs. Brown has no one to talk it over with she has recourse to soliloquizing and we may listen to her cogitations.

"The long discussed plan has been decided upon at last, but what a tumult; my head is buzzing yet. How strange that Mrs. Bond should take the position she did—opposed the whole scheme. She was the one woman I thought would take hold with enthusiasm. I am more convinced each year that women are unaccountable beings. What a variety of reasons unite to form our opinions, and I wonder if we are ever really disinterested. One woman will not give any assistance because her plan of procedure was voted down, and another will not identify herself with the movement for fear of failure; in which case she prefers to be in a position to say 'I told you so.' I am no better than the others; only this committee work has opened my eyes and I now see myself as others have doubtless seen me many times. The indifference of members that seems so heartless and inexcusable to me arises from identically the same spirit that I have harbored and exhibited, in the past, in regard to matters that other committees have presented and urged the club to take action upon. It is so easy to criticise while looking on, but there is nothing that will create an interest but action.

"How I wish I could talk this all over with Harry during dinner, but he would laugh at me and reiterate his prophecy that 'the club is destined to break up in a row yet, for women can never agree long at a time.' Why do we lack the skill to avoid friction in conducting our affairs? Are we wanting in charity and love? Each generation is the product of preceding generations, and womankind sadly need an accumulation of forbearance, toleration, tenderness and loving kindness. How many of us ever stop to apply the Golden Rule to our acts? Yet how infallible is that guide. No creed, dogma or belief can compare with that simple rule, besides it can be so easily and quickly applied to every thought, and our acts never rise to a higher level than our thoughts.

"We are so inclined to shirk responsibility everywhere. We say that our dispositions are inherited and cannot be improved, and charge every thing wrong to environment or heredity. Fortune is called a fickle goddess and we talk of good and bad

luck as though some force outside of ourselves was responsible for all our misfortunes, and this recalls what William Morris makes the gods say to Brunhild:

"Thou hast thought in thy folly that the gods have friends and foes,
That they wake and the world wends onward, that they sleep
and the world slips back,
That they laugh and the world's weal waxeth, that they frown
and fashion the wrack."

"I feel sure that somehow we each play our own part in the macrocosm, and ought not to shield ourselves behind such flimsy excuses. I cannot formulate these ideas clearly in my mind, but they are there, and I believe that we not only shape our own destiny by our thought but that we also help future generations in the same way that we have been lifted to our present position by a long line of ancestry. These thoughts keep hovering in my brain 'beyond the reach of phrase to make them plain,' but some time we may have an unsealed vision such as Signy told Sigmund that he would receive: She said:

"But thy wit will then be awakened and thou shalt know indeed
Why the brave man's spear is broken, and his war-shield fails
in need;
Why the loving is unbeloved, why the just man falls from his
state;
Why the liar gains in a day what the soothfast strives for late."

While the echo of these lines still lingered in Mrs. Brown's consciousness, her pet cat, sleeping on the hearth, was awakened by the crackling fire and peering sleepily about spied his mistress and at once leaped unceremoniously to her lap and insinuatingly poked his nose and furry cheek into the shapely hand lying so idly there, thus claiming attention in his playful, kittenish way. This call was not to be ignored, so the thread of thought was broken; but a puzzled look lingered on her face while she, half mechanically, stroked pussy's sleek head and glossy sides in compliance to the mute invitation so brusquely extended. She was puzzled because she remembered that the theme with which she started was not Sigmund nor yet William Morris, and how or by what road her thoughts had traveled from club affairs to Norse mythology was a mystery.

It is very interesting and not uninteresting, to trace thoughts backward sometimes, and note the connection between a subject and the preceding thought that suggested it to the mind; and this exercise occupied Mrs. Brown's time for several minutes. But she found her starting point over a continuous path, for, much to her surprise, the ideas had followed one another logically.

"What a wonderful instrument this mind of mine is! for it works forward and backward, stops to examine what it is doing and criticises and judges that which it produces. Yet I have been using this instrument all my life and until recently have given no thought to its construction, power or utility. What is this influence that has come into my life lately to awaken my comprehension? There has been a decided change somehow, for I feel that my sympathies are broader, my intellect is clearer and the limited, narrow views of life are broadening each day into more general and universal conceptions; the special that once engrossed my whole attention seems now more like a type, and of only relative importance. I cannot trace this revolution any farther back than to the time when I charged Satan with the crime of putting heretical thoughts into my mind; yet those same ideas have led me to search into new fields, and perhaps this exercise of my God-given right-free thought is the very charm that has liberated my creed-bound soul to such a degree that its growth is already perceptible. I have such a new inter-

est in life as a science, and feel drawn toward a study of the moral nature and its development during past ages. Many things read in the past in a perfunctory way, I have been re-reading, with lifted veil, for the best points had only been half comprehended. Something that I read in Elsie Venner years ago I now understand and it explains somewhat the obscurity that has surrounded me because of dictatorship. It says: 'We wonder, therefore, when we find a soul which was born to a full sense of individual liberty, an unchallenged right of self-determination on any new alleged truth offered to its intelligence, voluntarily surrendering any portion of its liberty to a spiritual dictatorship which always proves to rest, in its last analysis, on a majority vote, nothing more nor less, commonly an old one, passed in barbarous times, when men cursed and murdered each other for difference of opinion and, of course, were not in a condition to settle the beliefs of a comparatively civilized community.'

"Dr. Holmes had a clear brain and I think his view is correct. At least I shall continue to investigate and think for myself, although covertly, until such time as I am able to clearly explain my position. However, unless I prove by word or deed that I am advancing I may get disheartened from lack of sympathy, which we all crave, so I will let this new spirit guide me while carrying out our scheme of raising money for philanthropic work. I will try to pour oil on the troubled waters and dispel the little unpleasantness that crept into our meeting to-day, like

"The little rift within the lute
That soon will make the music mute."

"This shall be my chief object as I proceed, and the first thing to be done is to find some work for the disaffected ones, as there is no better remedy for such an ailment."

A step on the walk at this moment warned Mrs. Brown that her musing was at an end, so hastily depositing kitty on the rug she stepped into the reception hall to greet her Prince; while we silently stole away, hoping to learn progress by listening at some future time.

WAS HE AN IMPOSTOR?

By Sallie F. Toler, Wichita, Kansas.

I believe that men's clubs are debarred from membership in the G. F. W. C., but this is the situation in Kansas: There are some mixed clubs which are members of the Kansas State Federation (which places no restriction of sex), and through that are members of the General Federation. I do not know whether this occurs in any other State or not, but here is the case in point.

Last December I made a trip to New York over the Clover Leaf R. R. A young man got on the train at a little town in Indiana, who was accompanied to the depot by a crowd of merry girls, who evidently came in a body to see him off. As he came down the car, I noticed the badge of the G. F. W. C. glittering on the lapel of his coat. There was no mistaking the azure and silver "open sesame" which we have all grown to love. During the day I had ample opportunity to see it closer, and meantime the young fellow spied my own pin. His eyes twinkled with mischief every time they met my own, and he looked as if about to speak—but he didn't.

The next day I got off at Troy, and my young gentleman, who was resting himself by a walk up and down the platform, gallantly took my bag and umbrella and carried them into the station for me, his eyes dancing all the time as if he would say something about that pin. Finally, as time was short, I said sternly, "Young man, I shall believe you are an impostor, unless you can give the countersign." With a dramatic voice and a stagey attitude, he answered, "Unity in Diversity"; and as the conductor called "Board!" he waved me a smiling adieu from the platform.

PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

III.

THE CLUB PRESIDENT.

THE presiding officer of an organization is called a speaker, a moderator, a president, or a chairman, according to established custom in that particular kind of an organization. He holds the position not only of the highest honor, but of the greatest responsibility. The success and the orderly conduct of its meetings depend in a greater measure upon him than upon any other member.

In this country he is always addressed by the title belonging to the office, as Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, and never by his name, but whatever his official title he always speaks of himself as "the chair."

This may seem very awkward to one who is not familiar with the custom, but if a presiding officer says "I" in alluding to anything done while in the chair, he betrays a lack of knowledge of the rudiments of parliamentary practice. He may speak of himself as "your president" when mentioning something done outside of a meeting in an official capacity, but decisions and opinions rendered while presiding are always those of "the chair."

The form of address for any lady occupying the chair, whether she be Miss or Mrs., is Madam President or Mrs. President. The preference among club women seems to be "Madam President."

The duties of an officer who stands at the head of any society are two-fold: first, those which pertain to the object for which the society was organized; and second, the conduct of the meetings of the society in the furtherance of that object.

The first are as varied as is the character of the numerous organizations; the second are those which come under the head of parliamentary usage, and though they are very similar in different societies they differ somewhat, and it may be more profitable to consider those duties which devolve upon the president of the average woman's club than to make the study more general.

It is her duty to be regular and prompt in attendance at all meetings of the club; to call the meetings to order at the specified time; to preserve order; to entertain motions which are in order, and at the proper time to put them to vote; to repeat the motion under consideration or cause the secretary to read it whenever asked to do so by a member; to give respectful attention to the discussion of members; to announce the result of all votes; and in general carry forward the business of the assembly to the conclusions which it desires to reach.

The ideal president has a good voice, is dignified, courteous and absolutely impartial at all times. She has a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, and therefore knows when a rule should be rigidly enforced and when by unanimous consent some laxity may be safely allowed. She has tact to encourage the timid member and skill to repress the over-zealous one. In strict conformity to parliamentary law she should always state a motion in the exact words in which it has been originally offered, but she will sometimes change the phraseology of a motion, and in so doing will express the intent of the author in a way which will at once surprise and gratify her.

The president forfeits the right to make, second or discuss a motion while occupying the chair. When she wishes to discuss a motion, read a paper, or make an address, she should call the vice-president to the chair, and then address the presiding officer and observe the same rules that are binding upon other members.

The president does not forfeit the right to vote, but it is not customary for a presiding officer to vote except when the vote is by ballot or roll-call.

It is not the duty of the president to instruct the club in parliamentary law, or to explain the reason for any parliamentary procedure before a point of order has been raised, but her good judgment will lead her to do this many times in clubs where parliamentary law is so imperfectly understood as it is in the average club of to-day.

In reply to the inquiry so often made, "Is a motion in order?" the president should say in effect, "The member may make the motion and the chair will decide." The reason for this is clear. Some motions might be in order, but the member

might nevertheless offer a motion which was not in order at that time.

The president and the secretary should both sign all formal communications sent by the club to any individual or to any other assembly, as resolutions of sympathy, petitions to a local council, state legislature and the like.

The president generally has the power of appointing all standing committees and often the power of appointing special committees, but this is not a provision of common parliamentary law and must be arranged by special rules or by action of the assembly. She may be a member ex-officio of all committees with or without the right to vote, but this too must be by special provision.

She will perhaps during her term of office give the vice-president an opportunity to preside. If she is not absent from the city so that this opportunity will naturally be afforded, she may remain away from one meeting, or may take her seat with the other members and allow the vice-president to preside. This is neither written nor unwritten law. It is a little act of courtesy and deference, and the same spirit which prompts this courtesy will also suggest that the vice-president be notified of the plan some days in advance of the meeting.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Parliamentary law prescribes the duties of only two officers, one to preside and one to keep the records. Every organization has the power by special regulation to create such other offices as circumstances may require and to prescribe the duties of such officers.

The vice-president has no duties except such as may be specially provided for, except in the event of inability on the part of the president, in which case he becomes the acting president, with all the power of the president.

In a general way the treasurer would have charge of the funds, but whether he should disburse money by order of an auditing committee, by vote of the club or upon a warrant duly signed, the society itself must determine.

MEMBERS.

The ordinary members of an association have duties and responsibilities, if not as important, certainly as necessary of observance as those of the officers.

It is the duty of every member to assist in maintaining a certain esprit de corps which is often the strongest bond of union in any society; to be loyal to the officers duly elected whether those officers were his personal choice or not. A member must not talk while another is talking; must not intrude his private affairs or the business of any other society in which he is interested on the attention of the assembly; must not interrupt a member who is speaking except to raise a point of order or to rise to a question of privilege; must not pass between the presiding officer and any member who has the floor and must never indulge in personal remarks or say or do anything which will engender bad feeling.

In alluding to other members in debate, he must not speak of them by name but must designate them in some other way not uncomplimentary, which may be readily understood, as "the member who spoke on the other side of this question," or "the member who has just spoken."

In one of the famous speeches made by Henry Clay in the National House of Representatives, he said: "An honorable gentleman from Massachusetts of whom I am sorry to say it becomes necessary for me to take some notice," meaning Mr. Quincy; at another time he spoke of Mr. Quincy as "the gentleman to whom I have been compelled to allude."

This allusion to Mr. Quincy, although rather sarcastic, and betraying, perhaps, an under current of animosity, nevertheless illustrates the matter in hand.

A member should ask to be excused if he wishes to leave the meeting before adjournment as punctiliously as he would ask to be excused from a dinner table before the hostess rises; if he expects to take an active part in the business of the club he should be as familiar with parliamentary law as the president, and he should consider it a duty as well as a privilege to vote on every question.

A member is at liberty to use parliamentary tactics to further his own views in the disposition of every question, but if he values his own reputation he will never make unnecessary motions or continue to raise points of order for the sake of displaying his knowledge.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the duties, rights and privileges of members.

In general the same rules of courtesy and good breeding which are observed in social gatherings are in force in every assembly and every member should keep in mind that others have rights equal to his own.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Conducted by Etta H. Osgood.

WILL you kindly give your opinion on a "knotty" little parliamentary point? One month ago last Friday a member rose and gave "due notice" (as our Constitution requires) that at the following meeting (in two weeks) she would move to amend the Constitution by changing the limit from 50 to 60. At the meeting in two weeks she made that motion to amend the Constitution, it was seconded and discussed, and the vote stood 13 for, 15 against, there being 28 members of 50 present. After the meeting it was talked informally that a motion to reconsider would probably follow, as on a similar instance two years ago, on motion to make unlimited, a member moved to reconsider, it was carried and the original motion lost again. Now, at the meeting yesterday, one month from the notice first given, and two weeks from the vote taken on that motion, a member formerly voting on the "prevailing" side, moves to reconsider the vote taken at the meeting last held, and her right to reconsider is questioned on the ground that it (the motion) being to amend the Constitution there should be a two weeks' notice given of the motion to reconsider the vote taken and that any other action would be "illegal" (whatever that may mean). Finally an appeal was made to the chair to decide; she decided that to reconsider the vote was parliamentary, and left opportunity to appeal from the chair. The opportunity was not taken, and the vote to reconsider the vote taken on the motion to amend at the meeting previous was carried. After numerous motions and amendments to defeat the original motion (all lost) the previous question was called and carried by a vote of 28 to 13—there being 42 members of 48 (two having resigned of the 50) present. There was a full meeting, as you see. The opposition were ready with their objections and arguments against reconsideration. Every member has seen the workings and effects of reconsideration before, and knows that no motion is gained for a certainty till opportunity for reconsideration is passed. The opposition agree that to reconsider any other motion than a constitutional one would have been properly taken. We are bound as a club by a resolution passed three years ago, and always adhered to, to follow Shattuck's Manual. Our Constitution does not prescribe proceedings on reconsiderations. Mrs. Shattuck is very plain on this, to my mind, but she is not in the present instance accepted: "Any motion" or "a motion" as set forth in the Manual is not construed to mean a motion affecting the Constitution. I have tried to set the case as presented by both sides with the facts before you. Will you give your opinion on the action to reconsider, and had we a right to reconsider this motion at the time prescribed by all known rules of procedure, by the proper person, after notice as set forth by our Constitution had been given, on a motion even though to amend the Constitution?

An amendment to the Constitution has all the rights of any other amendment. If any discrimination were to be made the principles of right and justice would demand that anything of such vital importance as the Constitution should not have less protection than any other motion. The following motions cannot be reconsidered: Adjourn, recess, table (when carried), table when lost (unless moved immediately), to take from the table, to commit (after the committee has begun work), to limit or extend debate, to suspend a rule, to go into a committee of the whole, to open or close nominations and to recon-

sider, also questions of privilege and order, nominations, elections and the questions of consideration.

Mrs. B. moved that the chair act as a committee of one to convey a certain message. After remarks the motion was carried. Mrs. L. then moved that the chair be allowed to substitute two members of board in place of the chair—carried. Question: Was the second motion in order? or should the first motion be reconsidered and the second motion made as an amendment by substitution?

The second motion was not in order. After reconsideration the method you propose would be correct, or negative the first proposition and make a new motion. Amendment by substitution preferable.

A Constitution reads: Article II. The officers of this club shall consist of a president, etc. No by-laws in regard to filling vacancies. The president in the middle of the term resigns; resignation accepted. Mrs. C. was nominated from the floor to fill the vacancy and elected by acclamation. Question: Is the election legal, or should it be done by ballot?

As you did not send your Constitution it is impossible to answer definitely. Vacancies are filled by a new election where no provision is made for filling them. A pro tempore officer is elected to serve until a new election can be had.

Our by-laws say that the meetings shall be held fortnightly, beginning with the fourth Wednesday in October and closing with the second meeting in May. Thus the date of every meeting is laid down. It has happened that for some important reason we have wished to change the night of one meeting.

Can we do so, and what motion would be necessary?

Since you did not enclose a copy of your Constitution the answer to your question must be on general principles. If your Constitution says "shall" you must meet and adjourn. If you hold a regular meeting on the day appointed you may call a special meeting on the "important reason" referred to. Probably your by-laws prescribe how special meetings shall be called. If not, on motion and vote at any regular meeting a special meeting may be appointed.

According to our Constitution certain officers and two members named by the president constitute the executive committee. If the president is re-elected does courtesy indicate that she should again name the same two ladies?

Not unless they are the best women for the place. Before courtesy comes the good of the club. A reappointment is a compliment, and most certainly should be extended if the previous record merits it. The president is under no obligation, however, to do so, but usually will if the members have been efficient.

Our Constitution says regular meetings Thursday mornings at 9.30, once in two weeks. Article V. of by-laws reads: Any article of this Constitution and by-laws by unanimous consent, may be suspended for not more than one meeting. The rules were suspended at a regular morning meeting to meet in the afternoon. A former president instructed the club that this suspension should be done at the beginning of this afternoon meeting. Accordingly this method has been in operation for four or five meetings which have been held in the afternoons. Question: Are not all but the first afternoon meetings illegal?

Not only "all but," but "all and." The afternoon meeting must be called as a special meeting. All meetings not held on the days specified in your Constitution are special meetings. If you have no provision in your by-laws for calling special meetings proceed as directed above in a similar case.

Can a suspension of rules be carried on indefinitely if suspended from meeting to meeting?

You cannot suspend from meeting to meeting. You can suspend the same rule at successive meetings, but suspension holds good only through the meeting at which it was voted. If a rule became so obnoxious as to require constant suspension

it would be the part of wisdom to amend it. It is obvious that it would be impossible to suspend the rule pertaining to the time of meeting. You can meet and adjourn at any time you see fit.

Dear Mrs. Osgood: I'm a man, but my wife reads *The Club Woman* and so do I. I am somewhat exercised regarding a custom which is creeping into existence in and near the great Hub of the Universe. It is the method of addressing the presiding officer if it be a woman. They say "Madam President" and "Madam Chairman." I'm so excited about it I dare not sign my name.

I agree with you. Let us hope a reaction will set in. It was pleasing to read that Mrs. Lee of Colorado, the first woman who ever presided over a House of Representatives, was not once addressed as Madam Speaker, although there was a great deal of variety in the "name, style and title" by which her fellow representatives addressed her. This subject is treated at length in *Open Parliament*, November, 1897.

Address all communications for this department to Mrs. E. S. Osgood, 48 Winter street, Portland, Me. Wherever a constitutional point is involved, send a copy of your constitution and by-laws. All correspondence will be considered strictly confidential. To insure an answer in the next *Club Woman* communications should be received by the 12th inst.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

By Mrs. Viola Price Franklin.

MANY inquiries have come to this department in regard to the manner in which university extension courses are conducted. The best information to be given in reply to these inquiries may be found in the circulars to which attention has been called. It is thought advisable, however, to quote some of the most helpful suggestions here. The following extract, taken from the circular issued by the University of Nebraska, gives specific directions that will enable any club to undertake the work in an intelligent manner:

WOMEN'S CLUBS AS LOCAL CENTRES.

The university desires that there shall be a further co-ordination of its forces with all the educational activities of the state. It realizes the significance and importance of the work being done by the large body of women in the state in their earnest and conscientious study in culture clubs and is desirous of recognizing this work by offering to these clubs the privileges and advantages of the university through University extension courses.

It is designed that the women's clubs of a community shall constitute the "local centers" of university extension work. The general plan of work will be similar to that outlined in the general university extension courses with such modifications as may seem necessary to make the work possible and effective.

There will be special courses offered to women's clubs and any clubs wishing to take any of the courses offered should arrange for the course of lectures according to the directions given under "local centers;" or if some other plan suggests itself as being better suited to local conditions the club could follow out its individual plans in arranging for the expenses of the course.

If a sufficient number of clubs desire to take up this work in connection with the university there will in time be provision made for a traveling university library that will co-operate with the State Federation library of the clubs.

This plan of university extension should appeal strongly to teachers in a community as it will enable them to become acquainted with university methods and prepare them to take up special work in the university if they should desire to take advantage of credits offered in the extension work. Graduates of the university who contemplate studying for their master's degree could do much of the required work in this way.

A club woman can take up university extension work in one or all of three ways:

- (1.) Attend the public lectures of the course.

- (2.) In addition to the lectures take the reading prescribed by the course.

- (3.) In addition to (1) and (2) take the examinations and receive credits for work done.

The programs for the regular fortnightly meetings of the club would be arranged with reference to plan of study and reading laid down in the syllabus arranged by the university.

The different clubs in a community wishing to take the university courses should organize as a university extension center. They should appoint an executive committee that should represent the clubs in all the business matters of the center, arrange for lectures, fees, etc. The different clubs in a community should as far as possible pursue the same course during the year in order to divide the expenses of the course.

HOW TO MEET EXPENSES.

- (1.) By sale of season tickets for the course. The committee could interest men and women outside the club. There are students in every community, professional men, teachers not able to work in clubs, who would be interested in the work. These could be induced to subscribe to the public lectures of the course.

- (2.) Clubs might arrange for the fees by some plan especially suited to local conditions.

- (3.) By raising the usual club fee.

Lecture circuits could be arranged, composed of neighboring clubs taking the courses of lectures and expenses minimized in this way.

In large department clubs any department desiring to take any of the courses offered, should endeavor to combine with small clubs having a limited membership who would desire to take the same course. The department together with the small clubs could then organize as a "local center" as given above.

CLUB STUDY EXTENSION.

Mrs. Ella Adams Moore, who is doing so much to help women's clubs to take advantage of the opportunities for scholarly work offered by the University of Chicago, sends this encouraging report of the new department inaugurated by herself:

This new department of extension work has been wonderfully successful. Letters have been received from every club taking the courses, and all express satisfaction with their year's work and have much praise for the helpfulness of the instruction. The extension study courses for clubs, as planned by the University of Chicago, consist of lessons varying in number from sixteen to twenty-four, as suited to the needs of the particular club taking them. Each lesson is carefully planned even to minute details. The outline for each meeting consists of:

- A. Reference, in which a number of books on the subject are named in order of helpfulness.

- B. Work for all members, in which a minimum of work is suggested for each member to accomplish during the interim between meetings.

- C. Suggestions for a program. In this are given a number of suggestions which can be adopted fully or not, according to the amount of time at the disposal of the club.

- D. Hints for study, in which are given careful minute suggestions for the study of the topic of the day.

- E. Helps for the papers. These helps outline the subject and suggest in as much detail as possible points which may be made in treating it. The "helps" are made flexible, and the thought has been to leave considerable room for the exercise of the judgment of the writer.

The fee for these courses is twenty-five dollars paid by the club as a whole and no limit is made as to the number of members. The classes already engaged in the work vary from five to twenty-five members.

The instructors endeavor to adapt the work to the needs of the particular class which they are leading, and are glad to correspond with the club and to give fuller help than that contained in the outline, wherever it is needed. They are willing also to read, mark and return the papers prepared for each week's work, where such assistance is desired. The work is proving exceedingly helpful to clubs, and although no formal credit can be given in the university, since the club does the work rather than the individual, yet the university hopes to make this one of its most useful forms of extension work. No examination is required for admission to the classes, and no matriculation fee, the twenty-five dollars' tuition for the club being all the expenses involved. The university furnishes typewritten outlines free.

Mr. W. A. Payne of the Lecture-Study Department is secretary of this department also, and will be happy to answer any inquiries on the subject.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION NEWS.

The Shakespeare Club of Freeport, Illinois, is pursuing a course under the direction of the Club Study Extension Department of the University of Chicago. The members are very enthusiastic over their work and report the most interesting and most profitable year in the history of the club.

The following interesting items must rejoice the heart of our worthy national president, who has been so solicitous about the success of club work in the South. Some of our faint-hearted sisters in the West had better look well to their laurels and try to emulate the spirit of their southern friends:

The Fortnightly Club of Meridian, Mississippi, has arranged for a course of six university extension lecture-studies to be given on consecutive Mondays, beginning February the twentieth. Prof. J. G. Carter Troop of the University of Chicago is the lecturer and "The Great Novelist of the Nineteenth Century" the theme. This same course will be delivered in Selina, Alabama, under the auspices of the Library Association, and also in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, under the auspices of the University of Alabama. In Marion, Alabama, a course of six lectures on "The Great Essayists of the Nineteenth Century" will be given by Professor Troop of the University of Chicago, under the auspices of the Conversational Club.

The Thursday Club of Elkhart, Indiana, is studying "The Development of English Literature" this year under the direction of Ella Adams Moore of the University of Chicago. Mrs. Lela Barnes Rowe, secretary of the club, writes: "Our program last Thursday was very interesting. Pope was our subject. The leader, Miss Collins, spoke particularly of the great help the outline had been to her in preparing for the afternoon."

It is expected that the state of Virginia will soon show as good fruit on the tree of extension as the plucky little Alabama, since Miss Celeste Parrish, the state chairman of correspondence, is such a believer in the value of university training for women. The Federation has shown its faith in such acquirements by thus honoring a woman so widely known for her scholarly attainments, and the best way in which this trust can be fulfilled is for Miss Parrish to make it possible for every club in that grand old Mother State to receive the impetus that alone comes from extension work.

Miss Sara Hartman, editor Woman's Department, San Francisco Post, sends word that she is paying visits to the University of California in the interests of university extension. California women must extend their work to their benighted "sisters" in the Philippines. How many are ready to respond "Here am I. Send me!"

Prof. John Graham Brooks of the University of Chicago is giving an extension course before the Woman's Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Prof. James R. Angell of the same university is giving a course before the Woman's Club of Chicago.

The wife of the president of the North Dakota Normal School writes for help in planning her club's work in American history for next year. The true university spirit is voiced in these earnest words: "We are anxious for anything that will help us to do good work."

While from the far off blue hills of Vermont comes the grateful message: "I picked up the November Club Woman and by accident opened it at the page containing your article on 'The University Extension Department.' I would very much like the circular, 'University Extension in Schools and Women's Clubs.' Truly 'there's a divinity that shapes our ends.' I fancy my accidental opening of that magazine has put me on the right track to gain just the information I have been longing for, but knew not how or where to look for it."

"I am very anxious that every club in the two Territories shall take The Club Woman. Several of the clubs are taking it and consider it invaluable. If I might have some sample copies to take with me in my visits around the Territories I am sure I could bring it before the clubs in a more forcible way. My copy is always cut up so that there is little left to carry. I use it in editing my club columns. I send helpful cuttings away out to remote places on the frontier, with instructions to pass them around. So you see your paper is a veritable missionary."

Mrs. Selwyn Douglas,
President of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories Federation
of Women's Clubs.

SOME BOOKS OF ESSAYS.

THE taste for essays has been revived to a remarkable degree within the past few years. Ten years ago only the cultivated few read books of essays; nowadays the average reader is buying them as books to keep, even while novels are considered good enough in paper covers or rented from the nearest circulating library.

Especially is this true with regard to the books relating to what is often called the "new thought." The time is ripe for a change of heart even among the most religiously inclined people. The average man and woman used to accept the ready-made theories and dogmas of their parents or pastors and not think much about them; the average man and woman of today prefers to think for himself and herself, and welcomes the book which in easy, conversational style and language not too abstruse, crystallizes into words the ideas they have more or less nebulously entertained themselves. This is doubtless the reason for the remarkable success of "The Life Books" issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Three of the most important of these are "What All the World's a-Seeking," "In Tune With the Infinite" and "The Greatest Thing Ever Known," by Ralph Waldo Trine. "What All the World's a-Seeking" was the first of the series. "How can I make life yield its fullest and best? How can I know the true secret of power? How can I attain true and lasting greatness? How can I fill the whole of life with a happiness, a peace, a joy, a satisfaction that is ever rich and abiding, that ever increases, ever fascinates, never wearies?" are the problems the book sets itself to solve. After one hundred and ninety pages of crisp, logical development of the thought, we find the answer summed up thus: "Two great laws come forward: the one, that we find our own lives by losing them in the service of others—love to the fellow-man; the other, that all life is one with the Infinite Life, that we are not material, but spiritual bodies; and are living as such, which brings us to a realization of the higher, the god-self, thus bringing us into the realm of all peace, all power and all plenty—this is love to God."

"In Tune With the Infinite" is the next volume in the series, and takes us a step farther, teaching that we may so bring our lives in tune with Infinite Love as to be able to accomplish all things, and to come into the realization of heaven's richest treasures—of harmony and peace and love—while walking the earth; and having said so much, it is scarcely necessary to define the title of Mr. Trine's third volume, "The Greatest Thing Ever Known." To say these books all contain much of spiritual help and comfort for the average human soul, is scarcely necessary in face of the fact that they are rapidly selling in their sixth, tenth and seventh thousand. Everybody is reading them. They are well written in simple, straightforward language, and they are the expression of no particular sectarian theology. At the same time they are full of a deeply religious fervor that stimulates thought and strengthens the soul.

In "Women and Economics," by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, we have another book of essays along another line of "new thought"—the one pertaining to woman and her place to-day in the world of economics. Mrs. Stetson is a brilliant writer and a rapid thinker, and although scientific men claim that her premises are sometimes wrong, her arguments are always forceful and put in such a way that nobody can brush them lightly aside. "Mrs. Stetson is a force to be reckoned with," says one of her disagreeing critics, and as such she is worth reading. She calls her book a "study of the economic relation between

men and women, as a factor in social evolution," and states its purpose as a natural explanation of one of the most perplexing problems of human life,—to show how some of the worst evils under which we women suffer, evils long supposed to be inherent and ineradicable in our natures, are but the result of certain arbitrary conditions of our own adoption. She urges in especial that all thinking women shall consider the social responsibility of their sex and their measureless racial importance as makers of men. The book is creating a great deal of discussion and should be read by every woman in the land.—Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

"The Study of the Child," by A. E. Taylor, president of the State Normal school, Emporia, Kan., is a brief treatise of the psychology of the child, with suggestions to teachers, students and parents. Any book on child study is in these days eagerly inquired into, for there is now no more prominent subject of study, not alone in normal schools, but in colleges, societies and women's clubs, while thousands of teachers all over the country are every day making observations and investigations which are added to the general fund of knowledge on this subject. And so President Taylor's book is most opportune; its welcome is assured. It is a plain, careful, accurate, scientific but popular investigation into the subject, the principal aim of the author being to bring the subject within the comprehension of the average parent and teacher. The first eight chapters deal with the senses of the child; after come chapters treating on consciousness and appreciation, attention, symbolism, language, motor control, the feelings, the will and its functions, the self, habit and character, children's instincts, manners and morals, normals and abnormals, stages of growth, etc. Every chapter in the book is an attempt on the part of the author to organize the knowledge already possessed by those who know little or nothing of scientific psychology, and to assist them in inquiries which will give a clearer apprehension of the nature and possibilities of the child. The appendix contains a full bibliography of the subject; it is a most valuable list of books. It is a well written book, practical, sensible and thorough. Mothers will find it to be a suggestive work for study and teachers will make it one of their substantial desk books. For classes in women's clubs, in which child study is a subject, this book is a superior work; we commend it most highly. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Worldly Ways and Byways" is a collection of essaylets by Eliot Gregory ("An Idler"); they had their first appearance in print in the columns of the New York Evening Post, presumably attracting some attention and admiration, otherwise why should they have been put into permanent form by being issued between board covers? With the passing of Addison and Steele, De Quincey and Lamb, the essayist disappeared and there has never been any continuing call for his resurrection. It is an undifficult matter to pen off a column of words on some subject and have these neatly framed sentences printed in the diurnal or hebdomadal journal; it mildly humors a gentle fancy to thus have one's lucubrations in printer's ink displayed. But when it is assumed that these mellowing thoughts on unoffending topics must be put forth in book form and the putter forth is to be heralded as an essayist redivivus, there must then be registered the protest becoming a long suffering folk. The "Idler" has a fair pen, a common vocabulary, a convenient memory, and no sense of humor whatsoever. And it is the lack of this delectable ingredient that makes his viands insipid and oatmealish. His best thoughts are between quotation marks; his cleverest sayings—but there are none. And yet the book has worthy points. It is set forth in quaint style; it is the work of one who has traveled much; it is exemplary in its

moral tone; and it is a swift hypnotic when taken in hand for purposes of perusal. (Scribner's Sons.)

In Appleton's Home Reading Book series has been put "Historic Boston," an historical pilgrimage conducted by Edward Everett Hale. The journey is arranged for seven days and includes the neighborhood of Boston, visits being made to Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, Squantum, Natick, etc. Dr. Hale does not intend that his book shall be a guide book, it is rather to be a "key to local guides, or a preparation for conversation with intelligent Boston people, who will meet a new comer into that town." No man knows and loves Boston better than does Dr. Hale, and he cannot help writing of it with loving care and in a most enchanting manner. This little book, which ought to be expanded into a genuine guide book, is one of the choicest of books that has come from the pen of this famous author; it is just the book for young folks to read and get by heart; it will stimulate to further study in history. It is altogether interesting for grown up folk, serving to refresh their memories when knowledge of facts is becoming dim and increasing it where it was defective in the points brought out in the book. The style of the book is Dr. Hale's own bright, breezy, captivating one; it is simply irresistible. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Samuel E. Sewall," a memoir, by Nina Moore Tiffany, is an unpretentious record of the sweet, pure, clean life of a man who loved his fellowmen and had the courage of his convictions. Mr. Sewall was a lawyer of excellent reputation in Boston and New England, but he is chiefly remembered because of his strong and firm adherence to the cause of abolition, when to be an abolitionist was to incur public opprobrium and suffer private calumny. Mr. Sewall's advocacy of the cause made him a marked man, but it served to bring about a decided change in public opinion. The memoir is a delightful appreciation of this good man's works and words and is a valuable contribution to the literature of the anti-slavery agitation. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"What is your opinion of women wearing bonnets and hats on the platform? I am doing my utmost to inaugurate a little reform. For my part, I think a man with his hat on would not be any more out of place on a platform than a woman with hat or bonnet. I like the uncovered head when a person is addressing an audience." We wish every woman would consider this question. How would a preacher look with his hat on in the pulpit? Women should remove their head coverings in such places. While we are about it, let us say that the hostesses at a club reception ought always to remove their hats and bonnets. It ought not to be necessary to tell club women that hats and bonnets are entirely out of place at an evening reception or club banquet; but it is.

"Do you hear of much work being done in club extension among country women?" We would be glad to hear from some one who has had experience on this point.

"What ought one to do under the following circumstances? I am invited to attend a club banquet as guest of the president. Her other guest happens to be a woman who refuses to speak to me because I did not vote for her as secretary at our last election. It seems to me like a breach of etiquette towards our hostess to refuse to speak to each other. Am I right?" Of course you are. In the first place, refusing to speak to another woman is a childish proceeding under any circumstances. When indulged in between club members it is worse than childish, and stamps the woman who takes this method of expressing her dissatisfaction as wanting not only in dignity and womanliness, but in a knowledge of good breeding. Silly schoolgirls indulge in such things, but not grown women. What ought you to do? Why, speak to her, of course. If she does not choose to answer, the lack of breeding does not lie on your side.

General Federation of Women's Clubs.

LIST OF OFFICERS:

President,
MRS. WILLIAM B. LOWE,
 513 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
 Vice-President,
MRS. SARAH S. PLATT,
 Hotel Metropole, Denver, Colo.

Recording Secretary,
MRS. EMMA A. FOX,
 21 Bagley Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 Corresponding Secretary,
MRS. G. W. KENDRICK, Jr.,
 3507 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer,
MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,
 1520 Mississippi Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 Auditor,
MRS. C. P. BARNES,
 1026 3rd Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION.

THE INDUSTRIAL CIRCULAR.



Following is the circular letter issued by the committee on industrial problems affecting women and children, General Federation of Women's Clubs:

At the biennial meeting of the General Federation, held in Denver, June, 1898, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Believing that right and justice demand that women of larger opportunities should stand for the toilers who cannot help themselves, we therefore beg leave to present the following resolutions:

"Resolved, first, That the United States Government be asked to establish a system of postal savings banks for the benefit of small wage earners.

"Second, That no child under fourteen years of age be employed in mill, factory, workshop, store, office, or laundry, and no boy under sixteen years old employed in mines.

"Third, That adequate school facilities, including manual training, should be provided in the United States for every child up to the age of fourteen years, and also that good school laws shall be secured and strictly enforced in every community.

"Fourth, That in mill, factory, workshop, laundry and mercantile establishment, the maximum working day for women and children shall not exceed eight hours, or forty-eight hours per week.

"Fifth, That so far as possible uniform labor legislation shall be secured throughout the different states.

"Sixth, That each club in this Federation shall appoint a standing committee whose special duty it shall be to inquire into the labor conditions of women and children in that particular locality. That each State Federation shall appoint a similar committee to investigate its state labor laws, and those relating to sanitation and protection for women and children. That it also shall be the duties of these committees to influence and secure enforcement of labor ordinances and state laws of this character. That these committees at specified times shall inform their organizations of all conferences and conventions in the interest of social and industrial progress, also that the General Federation shall appoint a committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to collect the reports of the above mentioned work and present the results at the next biennial."

In accordance with the last resolution, the following were appointed a committee on the industrial problems affecting women and children: Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. J. C. Hume, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Levi Young, Portland, Ore.; Miss Clare de Graffenried, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago, chairman.

To carry out the purpose for which the committee was appointed, your attention is invited to the following:

Women's clubs have mainly been devoted to intellectual study and to philanthropy, a few dealt with legislative reforms, but along whatever lines they have worked, unequal industrial conditions have formed a common barrier to progress. The question, "How shall I earn my living?" is displacing the question, "How shall I live righteously?" and club women cannot ignore the disastrous effect of such displacement upon their own sex or upon their children.

So large a portion of the people are obliged to devote their best energies to bread getting that grace and refinement born of leisure are becoming rarer. Industrial necessity is short-

ening the period of childhood, is driving the boys and girls out of school into factories and shops at so early an age that to predicate the ignorance of the future citizen is as startling as it is sure.

The development of all social factors, art, literature, education, philanthropy and law is now waiting on industrial development. It is for these social factors that women's clubs are working. The time has come for an extension of effort toward those members of society upon whose labor all depend, and without whose improvement all demands for a higher standard will fail.

The best and brightest minds of all countries are bending their energies toward industrial reform. Therefore, to attain a clearer vision for her own pursuits, to insure a safe and positive future for her children, to ally herself with the mental vigor of the age, organized womanhood must study the fundamental basis of progress, the growth of industrial methods.

Recognizing this necessity, and in compliance with the resolutions of the General Federation, the undersigned urge that your club at once appoint a committee of those who are interested in the subject, and that their names and addresses be forwarded to the chairman of the general committee with such suggestions and information as may apply to your own particular locality.

Upon receipt of these names and addresses a second circular will be sent to all local committees containing such advice and help as the general committee can offer, and arranging as nearly as may be a uniform course of investigation and study.

Meanwhile the local committees are advised to discuss the resolutions adopted by the Federation, and determine whether their application would make any change in their own community.

Send the addresses of chairmen and members to Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, 6230 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

THE ART CIRCULAR.

The committee on art suggests:

I. To the State Federations—*a.* The election of a committee who shall foster the study in the clubs of the arts and crafts, especially domestic architecture and decoration. The state committee to collect books on art and photographs of master-pieces, to be circulated among the clubs in towns remote from art galleries and libraries. *b.* The arrangement of an exhibition at the regular meetings, where meritorious work by American artists and craftsmen may be displayed. *c.* The establishment of lecture courses on art subjects.

II. To City Clubs—In cities where exhibitions of works by American artists are held. *a.* The annual purchase of one or more works of art, to be selected by a vote of club members. *b.* The appointment of committees to visit studios of local artists and to report events in the art world. In cities where no regular exhibitions are held. The co-operation of clubs in establishing exhibitions where artists and craftsmen may be represented.

III. To Country Clubs—*a.* The circulating of art magazines. *b.* The encouragement and development, especially in members living in isolated places, of embroidery, rug and linen weaving, lace making, metal work and carving; the circulation among them of manuals of instruction.

IV. To all Clubs—*a.* The study of the history of art in connection with other matters of contemporaneous human interest. *b.* The encouragement and elevation of inherited art industries, such as the rug and basket weaving of the aborigines. *c.* The decoration of school rooms by works of art. *d.* The placing on municipal boards of artists and architects, to influence decision

on the artistic merit of plans for proposed public buildings and monuments. e. The systematic disapproval of the defacement of natural scenery by advertisements, and combined action against purchasing wares advertised in this offensive manner. f. The urgent necessity of cultivating the ability to buy correctly, by a careful and systematic selection of articles which shall be of good design and harmonious in color.

The art committee will be pleased to correspond with any member of the Federation in regard to art work.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chairman,
5545 Washington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Lowe has sent out a circular letter to presidents emphasizing the importance of these resolutions, and the suggestions made by the committee, and speaking of the necessity for presenting them in a forceful manner to all club women. She says:

"The Federation has become a vital part of the great historical movement of this century, and the work it has accomplished for the cause of education has made a permanent impression which will gather force as it continues.

"In the light of recent events—noticeably, the discharging of all women employes in the service of a great railway system in the West, and the attitude of Labor Unions toward wage-earning women—we must plainly see that the time has come for united action among women for women.

"A great struggle is going on in the labor world, and the working woman must play her part in all its phases and bear the burden of the result equally with the man.

"As an organization, the General Federation is a powerful weapon to be wielded in behalf of this helpless and dependent class, but in order to work effectively, we must study conditions, seek to know what is needed, and then strive to become helpful in discovering and applying the remedy for the wrong.

"I hope, my dear Madam President, that you will present this important subject to the women of your organization, and I would urge that as often as possible during the year, you will encourage investigation of outside conditions and discussions in the club of this most vital question in relation to the present and future influence upon the welfare of society."

Rebecca D. Lowe.

Owing to an error in the new directory of the G. F. W. C., Mrs. C. C. Richardson appears as corresponding secretary of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs. The directory should read: Miss Katherine Wise, 1938 Walnut St., Boulder, Colo.; and much confusion and work will be saved if all communications for the corresponding secretary are sent to her.

The name of the Massachusetts State president is given as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe retired from office last June and was made honorary president. The Massachusetts Federation president is Miss O. M. E. Rowe, City Hospital, Boston, Mass.

We learn that Mrs. Lillian W. Hale, State chairman of Kansas, whose article appeared in our "President's Corner" last month, has never been president of the Kansas Federation as we stated, having been misinformed on that subject. It was our fault, and we make the correction at Mrs. Hale's request. The article was a good one, just the same.

In the new G. F. W. C. list, however, the officers of the Kansas City Federation are given in the State Federation column, instead of the correct ones, which are Mrs. S. R. Peters of Newton, president, and Mrs. George W. Puett of Newton, corresponding secretary.

Have you ordered Mrs. Croly's "History of the Club Movement"? If not, do so at once. It is the only thing of its kind in the country, and absolutely necessary to the woman who would be well posted in club affairs. Through us you can get it for \$3.50; publisher's price, \$5.

Belong to one philanthropic and one literary club if you must, but do not take pleasure in being an officer in three of each kind. In college you can only do justice to four "full" studies; after college you find that you have made yourself capable of doing justice to just one—and that was the chief thing you went there to learn.

Send for the Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law, 75 cents.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS.

CLUB LIFE IN UTAH.

TWENTY-ONE years ago—in 1877—when Utah was a territory and its capital city scarcely more than an overgrown village, a few ladies in Salt Lake City began to feel their need of something beyond their round of domestic duties, church life and social pleasures—something that would keep them in touch with the world.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton says:

"All who are born with considerable intellectual faculties are urged towards the intellectual life by irresistible instincts, as water fowl are urged to an aquatic life."

These ladies may have been only following their instincts—who knows?

Or it may have been a fond desire to bring into their new life in a "far country" a touch of the old life beyond the Rockies and the Mississippi. At all events, there was a demand for something to help them in their intellectual life, and they realized that associated work would do for them what individual study could not. The next need, naturally, was a plan.

It happened that among them was a Michigan woman who was somewhat familiar with the workings of the Kalamazoo Club in her own far-distant state. She proposed that they should send to that body for its constitution and by-laws, and suggestions as to a plan of work. This was done, the plan was approved, and the Salt Lake Club was modeled after the methods and principles of the Ladies' Library Association of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

There could not be a better illustration of the far-reaching effects of club life, nor the manner in which the spark is carried from place to place. At that fire burning steadily in the lake region was lighted the torch destined to illumine the valleys and mountains of the Great Basin. For from this club by the Salt Sea have sprung other clubs in the west which will in turn communicate the life principle to others yet to come. And thus the work goes on!

The club was organized February 7, 1877, with twelve members.

"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light."

The new-born child was christened "The Ladies' Literary Club." It is somewhat significant that later organizations of this kind are called "Women's Clubs." We were all ladies twenty or thirty years ago; we are women now.

The first president was Mrs. Eliza Kirtley Royle, a native of Missouri and a lady well qualified by character and culture to sustain the dignity of the new departure. Mrs. Royle is today still active in this club. She has been twice the president and has long filled the scarcely less important office of historian. She is affectionately referred to by the members as "our club mother," and received an honorary appointment by Mrs. Henriotin to attend the meeting of the General Federation in Denver as "the first president of the first club west of the Mississippi."

Speaking of the ambitious undertakings of those early times when they met from house to house, Mrs. Royle says: "We took ourselves very seriously in those days. We had the ambition if not the power to conquer the world. In history we went back to the dawn of nearly all nations—Greece, Rome, Florence, Germany, Spain, France, England, Russia and South America—until at last we seemed to come to that place where, like Alexander the Great, we were ready to weep because we had no more worlds to conquer."

They were not more in earnest in their literary work than in their efforts to promote the good of the club in other ways. In an anniversary address twenty years afterwards the same good authority says:

"Some of the methods adopted and some of the resolutions passed to help on our work seem rather amusing to us now. Indeed, they are so funny that to me they seem almost pathetic. One by-law was early adopted, namely: 'That each member shall address the chair when speaking from the floor of the house.' The prompt adoption of this by-law seemed a necessity, for immediately upon a subject's being announced for discussion, every member began at once to discuss it vigorously with her nearest neighbor, until the house became as noisy as a French Legislative Chamber or the New York Exchange."

To one who was present at the meeting of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs in Salt Lake last May and witnessed the dignity and order with which business was dispatched, and the strict observance of parliamentary rules, it seems amazing to know that this dignified, deliberative body was evolved from the germ of one little club which found it imperative to pass this resolution! And yet, perhaps, in no one way has club life done more for women than by fostering self-control, and the power to work and talk according to accepted rules of order.

Upon the records is this resolution: "We, the undersigned, members of the Ladies' Literary Club, hereby pledge ourselves to contribute at least one question upon the topic of the afternoon, and if for any reason we fail to hand in a question we will submit to a fine of ten cents." The ladies who solemnly agreed to this rule placed their signatures in a book kept for that purpose. The chronicler does not record the financial result of this resolution, but it would seem to be a very effective mode of either promoting discussion or swelling the exchequer.

An effort was early made to induce members to speak from notes or headings instead of reading their articles. Mrs. Royle, in a reminiscent vein, says: "I remember that Miss Georgia Snow, now Mrs. Carleton, was the first one of us who ventured to give a topic without notes or a written paper. She astonished us one day by giving us a 'History of the Music of the World'—we never attempted small things in those days—taking us from hoary old Egypt to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, telling of the national music of all those countries. We looked upon her as having the wisdom of Minerva, and we were so proud of ourselves that we didn't know what to do!"

The Ladies' Literary Club, after years of itinerating from house to house, from hall to hall, has just celebrated its majority by going into a home of its own. Indeed, it has anticipated that event by one month, for on the 7th of January it held its house-warming with appropriate ceremonies. Over this meeting, as was most fit, Mrs. Royle, the first president, was asked to preside. One of the members writes: "It was a great and notable day for the pioneer club of Utah." The building cost \$5000, and while not architecturally pretentious it is felt by all to be a matter of just pride as an achievement.

The club now numbers about 150 members. The president last year was Mrs. La Barthe, a member of the State Legislature. Mrs. La Barthe's duties in the House of Representatives after she took her seat prevented her presiding at club meetings, but she usually came into the club at the close of the legislative session.

The president for 1898 is Mrs. Sarah O. Nelden, a Virginian by birth but a Pennsylvanian by adoption. For eighteen years she has been a resident of Salt Lake City and identified with its social, literary and benevolent work. It was at Mrs. Nelden's beautiful colonial home that the reception for the Utah Federation and its guests was held last May.

With the increase of its membership this club has wisely modified its methods. For two years it has been divided into six sections—art, current literature and events, education, history, Shakespeare, and tourist's—a chairman directing the work of each. The various sections meet on different days. These departments may be added to at the request of any ten members desiring to band themselves together for some special object, nor need they confine themselves to literary matters. They may reach out into the realms of philanthropy if they wish.

The pioneer club of Utah was organized on broad lines. Its membership was unlimited. It aimed not alone to give culture to the few, but to educate the many. While women of brilliant intellects and superior culture were eagerly welcomed as helpful workers and ornaments in the club, others who came professedly as learners were not less heartily received. Without decrying the limited club, it is safe to say that one built upon a foundation less broad, with principles less liberal, and sympathies less embracing, could never have become the "mother of clubs."

For thirteen years the Ladies' Literary Club stood alone, doing its work earnestly, faithfully, efficiently, but remaining the only woman's club in Utah.

Then in Ogden, the second city of the territory, in 1890, arose La Coterie, a club limited to 20 members and organized for the study of history, literature, art and miscellaneous subjects. This year the ladies are studying American and French history of the latter part of the 18th century and Dutch art.

The next club was organized at Provo, the third town of Utah, situated about forty-five miles south of Salt Lake City. This was called the Nineteenth Century Club, and was limited to nineteen members, partly because of the name, I was told, and

partly because there happened to be only nineteen eligible ladies in the town at that time who wanted to join. I attended this club last winter by invitation of the president, and I have seldom heard a better program or one presented in a better manner.

It is noticeable that up to this time club life was confined mainly to non-Mormon women. But the year 1890 marks a sort of "new birth" in Utah. Then it was that the president of the Mormon church issued a "manifesto" declaring his intention to submit to the laws of the land against plural marriages, and advising his people to do likewise, which declaration was unanimously accepted by the church as authoritative and binding. Then it was that the political parties of the territory reorganized on national lines, the People's party (Mormon) and the Liberal party (Gentile) both disintegrating and their adherents becoming Republicans or Democrats as they chose. Then it was that the public school system, that universal educator, was organized.

With all these changes going on, it is not strange that the year 1891 should see the birth of a club among Mormon women. The Utah Woman's Press Club, as it was called, was organized October 31, 1891, in the office of the Woman's Exponent, a paper published in the interests of Mormon women. Its first president was Mrs. Emeline B. Wells, the editor of that paper.

The object of the Press Club is to further the literary development of women, and particularly to foster and strengthen individual effort. All members are expected to do original work in composition and to study the best methods of doing journalistic work. The questions of the day are also discussed in order that they may be comprehended from a journalist's point of thoroughness. There are three women editors in this club. The meetings are held the last day of each month, in the evening. It is not exclusively a Mormon club, though many of its members and officers are of that faith.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two was a good year for clubs in Utah, for three new ones were formed in Salt Lake alone,—the Reapers' Club, the Cleofan, and the Woman's Club.

The Reapers' Club, of about fifty members, has one most unique feature. One of its objects is to familiarize its members with parliamentary usage. To give all experience in presiding and taking notes, the president and secretary retire at the close of each meeting and invite two members to take their places. This is such vigorous rotation in office that it almost makes one's head swim.

The Salt Lake Woman's Club deserves special mention. The general aim of this club is a practical one. Its work lies in the presentation, agitation, and carrying out of advanced ideas of a domestic, social, civic, and educational nature. Literary attainments, while appreciated, are made subservient to practical ends.

During the past year the attention of the club has been directed mainly to two courses of study, both eminently practical in a state in which women are voters. These are:

First—A political history of some of our great American statesmen—Jefferson, Hamilton, Blaine, and others. This, through discussion, has brought out the salient differences between the great national parties of the past and the present. The purpose of this course is "to prepare the club women to take their places as citizens of Utah—not voters merely by constitutional act, but citizens in the highest sense of the term, made such by systematic study of national political problems, and the conscientious exercise of the wise discrimination developed by that study."

Second—A series of topics dealing with the municipal government of great cities, viz.: London, Paris, Berlin, etc. These outlined the best methods of sanitation, housing, and transit; the means employed in securing good water, gas and electric light service through municipal or private ownership; and the promotion of the public welfare through public libraries, savings banks, trade schools, etc.—with the aim of so thoroughly informing club women in regard to municipal government that they might be able to understand the workings of their own city machinery—to discover its strong points and also its weak ones. It is needless to say that membership in this club is unlimited.

Salt Lake has three other federated clubs,—the Reviewers', the Authors' and the Inquirers'.

Ogden now boasts five federated clubs in addition to La Coterie, her pioneer. Several of these include in their membership both Mormon and non-Mormon ladies.

Provo now has, in addition to her pioneer club, Utah Sorosis, an unlimited club organized on non-sectarian lines. Like

many other clubs in the state, Sorosis is working against great odds in that there is not a public library or reading room in the town. In spite of this the members are earnest and enthusiastic. Books and magazines are loaned from one to another, and a spirit of helpfulness prevails. One encouraging feature in the last year or two is that clubs have sprung up in several of the smaller towns. Away up in the mountains are to be found Shakespeare Clubs, and Park City, a mining camp, has its Woman's Athenaeum. This club was organized on the 22d of February, 1897. It chose cherry as its club color, the cherry blossom as its flower and began its work with the study of Washington's administration. I suppose the hatchet is its weapon of defence, though I have not heard so officially.

Prior to 1893 there was no unification of the clubs of Utah. In the spring of that year a call for the formation of a Federation was issued by the Ladies' Literary Club, and in response six clubs went into the organization as charter members. It will be a surprise to many to know that the Utah Federation was the second State Federation to be formed, Maine being the only state that preceded her, and that only by a few weeks. It certainly is remarkable that a Territory—and that the one of which so many were thinking, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?"—should be the second in the Union to take this advanced step! The Federation now numbers twenty-five clubs, and has a membership of nearly eight hundred. Six of these clubs were admitted last year, a marked contrast to the early times when one club held a monopoly for thirteen years! And times have come in this year.

I attended the May meeting of the Federation in Salt Lake. It was a most enthusiastic and harmonious session. The meetings were held in the Congregational Church, a beautiful building, well adapted to the purpose. The president of the Federation, Mrs. Martha Burgess Jennings, a Boston lady who has been four years a resident of Utah, presided admirably. She is a handsome woman, graceful in speech and dignified in manner, and she seemed thoroughly at home. Her rulings were prompt, decisive and just, but always courteous.

The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Emeline Wells. The response was by Mrs. Graham of Ogden, the vice-president of the Federation, who is a native of Michigan.

The papers given at this meeting would have done credit to any Federation, east or west. They were ably prepared and well presented. The interest was greatly enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Henrotin, the president of the National Federation, Mrs. Platt of Denver, recently chosen vice-president of the National Federation, and other officers of the Colorado Federation. These ladies gave addresses in the evening, and every seat in the auditorium was taken, the audience consisting of the most thoughtful, the most progressive men and women of the community.

The work of the Utah Federation is distinctively educational. The clubs have pledged themselves to study the science of education and the educational conditions existing in their midst, to visit schools, to bring into closer relationship the schools and libraries. One most beneficent work that they are entering upon is the establishment of traveling libraries. Nowhere is this more needed than in Utah, where there are but two towns that can boast a public library.

The officers of the Utah Federation are elected biennially. The president, Mrs. Martha Burgess Jennings, was unanimously re-elected. The recording secretary, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Kinney, also fills the office of state correspondent for Utah, having held that office ever since its creation. Mrs. Kinney is a niece of the first president of the General Federation, the late Charlotte Emerson Brown, and is also a niece of Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

Mrs. Emma J. McVicker, the corresponding secretary, is a native of New York, but was reared and educated in Wisconsin. She came to Utah in 1880, in connection with the Presbyterian Collegiate Institute, and has been intimately connected with the educational interests of the state. She was for some time the president of the Free Kindergarten Association, and was the first woman regent of the State University, which office she now holds. Mrs. McVicker has been very active in club work. She is a member of three clubs and has served the Federation successively as director, recording secretary, president, and corresponding secretary. She is also chairman of the educational committee of the Federation.

Utah had two representatives on the program of the biennial meeting at Denver: Mrs. C. E. Allen, who spoke on "The Influence of College Settlements on the Community," and Mrs.

Don C. Coray, who gave an address on "Ethical Education."

Five years is a short time in which to look for results upon the intellectual life of a state. But even in this time the Federation can point to some things actually accomplished.

Until this year Salt Lake has never had a public library. By act of the Utah legislature cities of the first and second class are empowered to levy a tax not to exceed one-third of a mill for the establishment of a public library, where one thousand tax-payers petition that it be levied. It was largely due to the work of the clubs that this law was passed, and thanks to their further efforts three thousand signatures were obtained in Salt Lake City, the tax was levied, and the library is now in operation. The Board of Trustees consists of nine members, four of whom are women.

Then, too, the influence of the clubs undoubtedly made itself felt in the recent school election in Salt Lake, when it was feared that the existence of the High School was threatened. Intelligent women with the ballot in their hands can act as well as feel.

There are a number of clubs in Utah which are not federated. Among them may be mentioned the Free Kindergarten Associations, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Woman's Democratic and Republican clubs, etc.

Club life in Utah is in its early youth. A Federation of twenty-five clubs seems a small and insignificant thing in comparison with Iowa's one hundred and ninety-six. But it is a live thing, and live things always grow. Conditions here are not favorable to rapid growth. There are few large towns, much of the state is but sparsely settled, and in many of the villages there is but little incentive to literary activity.

But the heaven is at work, and it is the nature of heaven to spread. Only give it time and who shall predict what this vigorous "Maid of the Wasatch," the Utah Federation, may become!

—Caroline Abbot Stanley.

KANSAS.

The educational purpose and aim of the club movement is being better developed and understood in Kansas today than ever before in its history. The great Biennial meeting, just across the line in our neighboring State, was a wonderful revelation and stimulus to us.

Many noted club women were so fortunate as to be present, and carried to their home clubs and Federations "the echoes," which have kept ringing and reverberating all over the State until almost every club in every district has a well defined idea that the General Federation is an organization with a purpose, and its officers are well equipped to direct its exercises.

The Kansas Social Science Federation was among the first members of the General Federation, and if age and experience count for anything should be doing some good work.

The State is being organized according to the well understood scheme of Federation, namely: that the General Federation shall be composed of State Federations, the State Federation composed of District Federations (according to Congressional Districts), and the District Federations shall contain the individual clubs.

While this plan lessens the number of clubs the increase in membership is just the same and the plan of federation simplified. Kansas has two well organized District Federations, having held their first and second annual meetings, and a third in process of organization. For the cause of education she has taken two very important steps, one in working in harmony with the State Teachers' Association, and the other in putting into circulation the Traveling Libraries under the supervision of the State Social Science Federation.

The mid-winter meeting, announced as the "Social Science Round Table," held in connection with the State Teachers' Association during the last week of the old year, proved one of great interest to both teachers and club members.

Although the idea is as yet practically new and untried it is coming to be realized that one of the most powerful auxiliaries to the teaching profession proper is the influence of culture clubs of women.

The two are most intimately connected. The teaching profession has for its aim the advancement of the child; the culture clubs include the child, but going farther reach out for the advancement of "children of larger growth." The meeting was one full of interest, creating a sympathy between the "Home and the Public School, and the Parent and the Teacher."

Of our Traveling Libraries we are justly proud. The department first took tangible form at our annual meeting last

May, when contributions of books and money were asked of the members present.

These have been continually added to until nearly two thousand volumes have been contributed, with money enough for the necessary printing, cases, etc., and putting them into circulation; there are twenty-two libraries in circulation at the present time. The demand, however, is greater than the supply, and the Federation will ask of the Legislature this winter the use of a portion of the miscellaneous section of the State Library and an appropriation of money sufficient for its use. We are encouraged to believe we will get this, and it will be the greatest boon to those living on the frontier and in remote rural districts ever granted.

The civic, philanthropic and other departments of our State work are receiving their usual attention, and now since the holidays are over we begin to look forward to our annual meeting in the spring with more than usual interest, having the assurance of the presence of our national president and other distinguished guests, who will inspire us with new zeal, and give us new ideas of means and methods in our work.—Amelia C. Peters, President State Federation.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma is a compound word, okla or ugla, people; homa, red; red people.

The sun rose on the 22d day of April, 1889, in a clear sky. A sunrise in Oklahoma is a beautiful sight. The east gives a rosy promise of the morning, just the first soft glimmer from the gates ajar of that heavenly chamber whence the sun will, by and by, come rejoicing. A doubtful, slowly growing light spreads, encroaching on the shadows of the east. The sky beds itself on the bright green of the prairie with a deep foundation of rosy red, and builds upward with gradations of softest pink and gold and colors no one can name. Infinite changes gently succeed. The stars fade slowly, blinking at the increasing light, like old religions dying before the gospel. Graceful airy clouds hover around. Shortly they put on glorious robes and their faces are bright, as if, like Moses, in some lofty place they had seen God face to face. You wait but a moment for the grand uprise of the sun. Then narrow flashes of brilliant, dazzling light shoot up into the dusky immensity above it. Another moment and the west sees it. Another, and the whole heaven feels it, and the day is full blown. The mist settles into the valleys, and you look into the face of the sun through a clear atmosphere. The air is laden with the fragrance of a thousand awakening flowers.

The day had now fairly opened on this seemingly interminable waste of prairie. The landscape was wrapped in a mantle of stillness, undisturbed save by the morning anthem of the mocking bird and meadow lark. For the meadow lark of Oklahoma, unlike his Northern brother, is a singing bird. The prairies were covered with green, for spring comes early in this warm climate. Thousands of flowers raised their little heads fearlessly. For a hundred years they had grown, budded, blossomed and died, kissed by the sun, wet by the dew, and swayed by the balmy breezes of the south. The purple mallow, the rose tinted gentian of the south, the white poppy of the west and the spring beauty of the north are all here, for Oklahoma combines the flora of these three sections to make her own.

The prairie dog sat contentedly at the door of his village, and the rabbit confidently took his usual morning stroll. The quail and plover cared for their little ones in happy ignorance that, before the sun set, their homes would be crushed under the tread of men and horses, and their little brood scattered and dead.

The hours go. The sun climbs to the zenith. Twelve hundred mounted soldiers guard the line of the territory. It is high noon. The signal for the start is given, and with one mighty shout the whole line breaks into a wild race for the new lands. Such a sight was never seen before in the history of this country. There are thousands of people in all kinds of conveyances, thousands mounted on all sorts of steeds, from the little burro of Mexico and the wiry Texas pony to the powerful thoroughbred of Kentucky. When the sun went down that night, sixty thousand white men and women slept in the land of the Ugly-Homa.

Ruskin tells of a plant that is found alone in a certain soil in a wild state, not because such soil is favorable to its growth, but because it alone is capable of existing in it. So it seems

to me the woman of the frontier, the pioneer woman, is sent by Providence to prepare the new country by sowing the seeds of the graces and refinements of life and making it possible for women of less bravery and fortitude to live there in the days that are to come. Not because these environments are suited to her, but because she has the mental and moral strength to exist there.

This pioneer woman came over in the Mayflower and landed on Plymouth Rock that bleak December day and "Dreaming all night and thinking all day of the hedgerows of England, went hurrying down to the seashore, eager, with tearful eyes, to say farewell to the Mayflower, homeward bound over the sea, leaving her there in the desert." She stayed to give the thriftiest, bravest, strongest sons and daughters to people the new Republic. She was the woman who first went to Kentucky, who spun and wove and made clothing for her family and baked her johnny cake on a new ash shingle, and was a great lady all the time. She was the woman of the emigrant wagon, who in '49

"Crossed the great backbone of earth,
Saw the mountain valleys, like mighty billows, roll,
Saw the gold of awful sunsets on the plains."

And so in 1889, when the cry, "Lands for the landless, and homes for the homeless," went out all through this broad land, she also went to Oklahoma. But she found another woman had been there before her. This was the Indian woman, her sister "in red." As I have studied this Indian woman I have become very much interested in her. I find that the Indian woman bears all the physical burdens of her race. She lifts the heavy loads, she cares for the ponies and the cattle, she loads and unloads the wagons. She is in every sense the homemaker, for she fashions the tepee out of poles and canvas; usually it is round in form, but the Kickapoo woman builds her home in an oblong form, and covers it with bark and mats of woven grass. She gets up in the morning and builds the fire and permits her liege-lord to sleep the sleep of the righteous, for let me assure you this liege-lord of hers is no believer in "Woman's Rights." To compensate her for this, she is physically stronger than her husband. She has few of the ills of her white sister. Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound never finds its way into an Indian tepee. The Indian wife takes charge of all the money that comes into the family, and doles it out to the husband in proper amounts. And I hope she makes special inquiries of how much he wants, what he is going to buy, and what he did with the last she gave him, and winds up with a lecture on economy and hard times. I say I hope she does.

The Indian woman has entire control of her children until they have reached womanhood and manhood. She says what they shall and shall not do, and if the father interferes unwisely, he is told to go about his business in terms he usually understands. Our sister "in red"—the woman in this Ishmaelish race,—thanks the Great Spirit for the gift of motherhood. She watches eagerly for the dawning of intelligence in the copper colored features and black eyes of her baby. She is very fond of him and he is rarely allowed out of her sight. To be sure, he is strapped to a board, and kept straight. In this way the future warrior takes his first lesson in endurance, and the patience and quiet of this baby in his confinement is wonderful. His mother spends little time in preparing his toilet, and if he cries, what harm? It only develops his lungs. But he is not turned over to the tender mercies of a nurse, who quiets his cries by a dose of laudanum, while his mother goes to vanity fair, and spends the hours of the night in a crowded ball room, with exposed neck and arms, transgressing the laws of health, and sowing the germs of disease for future generations. This red boy takes his natural characteristics and develops his bone and muscle from a healthy mother's milk. His physical development does not depend on Mellin's Food nor milk and water from a dairyman's wagon. Sometimes a savage makes sacrifices when he becomes civilized.

The Indian woman in the ignorance of her guileless and uncultured nature values the love and fidelity of her husband more than anything else in the world. To be a deserted wife is a sorrow and disgrace too hard to be borne. No doubt as she mingles with her white sister, she will soon lose her crude notions on this subject, and divorces will be a common occurrence. But the white man told this Indian woman and her family to "move on," and as like "Little Joe in Dickens," she had been moving on ever since she was born, she obeyed and

to-day we see as few Indians in Oklahoma as you in your older States.

We women came to the new country leaving home and dear friends. Some came with impoverished fortunes, ready to endure hardships and privations. We must have something to relieve the monotony of our circumscribed lives. We longed for companionship as well as for things intellectual and spiritual. From these conditions the clubs of Oklahoma evolved themselves. We had grown from childhood to womanhood under such diverse environments that we were "many women of many minds." Often there was aggressiveness, but it was a kindly one and favorable to the development of our club life.

The loneliness of the woman on the ranch in those early days with a hundred and sixty acres between her and her next door neighbor whom she had never seen before she came there, was pathetic in the extreme. Few of those women had ever lived away from a town before. They were wives and daughters of merchants, clerks, railroad men, who had grown anxious for a piece of God's green earth that they could call their own, and had come to Oklahoma. One of these women said to me, "Since coming here, I have grown very sorry for our Mother Eve. I can understand, in spite of all the beauties of the Garden of Eden, she must have led a very dull, desolate life. No funerals, no weddings, no five o'clock teas, no receptions, no club meetings, no nothing,—but just Adam. I can imagine she breathed a sigh of relief when the cherubim with the flaming sword closed the gate and she went out. It was a change anyway. It couldn't be worse." To do something for this woman and to keep in touch with her, the clubs opened Correspondence Departments. We sent her our last concert or lecture program, helpful papers, a New Year's and a Christmas greeting, and life took on new coloring for her. Waiting rooms where farmers' wives and their babies can wait out of the sun and rain while their husbands talk politics or business, have been established by club women in several localities. Papers with helpful suggestions and fashion magazines are given to them and they gain new ideas that help to lift their daily home duties above the plane of drudgery. Already results are being seen. The bright red, large figured calico gown is replaced by one more artistic in color and the children's are fashioned in a more becoming style. Thus cultivating the graceful side of life for them.

A club woman from Kansas went to live in a little town in Oklahoma fifty miles from the railroad. She took her piano and books. After a year we began to hear from her. Through her efforts a large hall was built in which they held church and other meetings. She succeeded in persuading all the denominations to unite in paying the salary of one minister for a year; this year he was to be of one denomination, next year of another. Then she brought out all her magazines and books and established a free library in one corner of this building. She wrote her friends for books and magazines. Farmers, their wives and daughters often drove five or six miles for a book to read over Sunday, after their work was done Saturday night. How should she meet the social needs of this little community? was the next question that confronted her. She would give a party in this hall. She sent out invitations far and near. She and some of her girl friends went down into the depths of their trunks and brought out old evening dresses, cleaned them, changed them and made them wearable. They moved the piano into the hall. The party was a success. They came from miles and miles around. They nearly all wore some kind of an evening dress and the gentlemen wore white ties and it didn't matter if their dress suits were a year or two behind in style. They had music, dancing, and conversation. She gave several like this during the winter. The lonely people became acquainted and grew less homesick and began to love the new home. Three years ago she married and settled among them. One year ago she and her baby died and at her funeral men, women, and children gathered and wept because of their great loss. But the good seed she planted has borne fruit and the good work still goes on. Surely the nine years she gave to these lonely people were not given in vain.—Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, President Oklahoma and Indian Territory Federation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual conference of club presidents with the officers of the State Federation took place Wednesday, February 1, at the Vendome in Boston. Over 80 of the club presidents of Massachusetts availed themselves of the opportunity to meet

each other in council. The subject for conference was "Club Methods," and it brought out a lively discussion, over 20 of the club presidents taking part.

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, the State president, presided and prefaced the discussion with an earnest speech bearing on loyalty to the Federation. She urged that when communications of any kind are sent clubs from the Federation, they shall be read in club meetings, and that when they are asked to form committees for any particular object, or to furnish answers to certain questions, these requests be complied with. "Of course the State Federation," she said, "has no authority over the individual club, but we feel that loyalty demands a compliance with such requests as we make from time to time, and which are sometimes ignored." Mrs. Ella L. T. Baldwin, a vice president of the Federation, opened the discussion by asking what proportion of the club meetings ought to be made up of home talent. On being asked by Miss Rowe to answer her own question, she gave a bit from her experience in the Worcester Woman's Club, and was followed by Miss Helen A. Whittier of the Middlesex Club of Lowell. She gave an interesting account of the work of the department committee in that club, describing the increase in the club from 250 to 600 members, with a present waiting list of 400. But as the Middlesex is not only one of the largest clubs, but has the most plethora of club treasuries in the country, it was felt that methods which work well in Lowell would scarcely be applicable to small clubs, and Miss Rowe urged the presidents of the latter to give their experience, which was done. The large clubs, however, were all heard from, and it was interesting to note the difference in methods between them. There was a great variety of experiences and opinions, with a good deal of dwelling on how to get the club members in general to speak, there being no difficulty about some of them. Some club presidents declared it was exceedingly hard to fill a "home-talent day;" others found no difficulty at all in arranging a home-talent program, while a few clubs depend entirely upon home talent, and never employ club lecturers or outside speakers.

The next general meeting of the State Federation will be held in Fitchburg, early in April, and the subject will be, "The Domestic Problem." The hostess club will be the Fitchburg Woman's Club.

ILLINOIS.

The new year book of the Illinois Federation is very handsomely done, and appears in convenient form. There are 199 clubs on the list. They always do things well in Illinois, and the president, Mrs. Farson, issues a model letter of suggestions in this little book. She says:

The standing committees of the Federation have prepared for the assistance of the clubs the following suggestions, along the lines chosen by the Federation. It is believed that the clubs will find these suggestions valuable, not only for immediate use, but in preparing their programs for the future. It is requested that presidents of clubs see that the suggestions reach the various club committees, to give each an opportunity to select the one which will be of the greatest advantage. The reports of last year read at the annual meeting and since published and sent to the clubs, have proven the value of this work. Each club is requested to report to the chairman of the standing committee their selection and the progress made in carrying out the suggestions. This will greatly facilitate the work and will strengthen the Federation. This large body of earnest women come together with an object. That object is to make themselves a power throughout our state in all lines of progress. This can only be accomplished by the most hearty co-operation. We must individually do our part if we would succeed as a whole.

We have great opportunities. Let us not neglect them. Women have learned that the home is not alone the house in which they live, but the community, the city, the state. All these interests are indivisible, and the lines of work undertaken by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs tend to improve the condition of every person in our state.

Clara M. J. Farson, President.

Then follow the reports of the various committees on education, philanthropy, literature, art and music. After which came the reports from the committee on industrial condition of women and children, sub-committee on libraries, sub-committee to further interests of women students at the University of Illinois, and sub-committee on legislation. The sub-committee on libraries made the following timely suggestions:

First—Re-read carefully last year's suggestions as to the organizing of libraries, supplying literature to jails, poor houses, etc., sending newspaper clippings and pictures to schools, forming libraries in club rooms for the use of club members, etc.

Second—Gather at one point all the good books for juvenile use, also books and magazines for adult reading, that can be spared from the libraries of those having an abundance.

Third—Find such of the ungraded schools in your rural districts as need the juvenile material, also any neighborhood in which the adult material may be placed, after the Wisconsin traveling library plan.

Fourth—Supply these needs from this abundance and report at once to the chairman of this committee.

Fifth—Use your influence to induce those who have few or no books at home to use the library. Give cards to your employes or any who are too shy to go, or feel out of place there.

Sixth—Induce children to go to the library by making lists of books for them to draw out. Devote the hours from 4 to 6 P. M. at the library to them. This has the effect of interesting their parents also in the library, while the children form a habit of going to the library that they will keep up after they have left school. This makes the library another educational center.

Seventh—Interest yourselves in library legislation. Help the bill for a library commission, that will be entered this winter, and should be pushed through.

Eighth—Apply to chairman of this committee for plans used in other clubs.

Frances Le Baron, Chairman.

FLORIDA.

The Florida Federation held its annual meeting January 19 and 20 at Jacksonville. The address of welcome was made at the first morning session by Mrs. H. E. Fairhead, president of the City Federation, and the response was made by Miss Amelia Potter of Daytona, which was delivered in an admirable style. In part she said: "The year which has passed has been filled with the stirring events of the Spanish-American war, reluctantly entered upon by our government, but demanded by our country in the interest of a suffering people, so near to us that we fancied we could almost hear their cries of distress. The struggle of this war has been attended as usual with loss of life, sickness, deprivation and suffering, which the club women of our country have striven to their utmost to alleviate. The responsibility still rests upon us to assist in doing what we can to aid and care for those who have so long been stricken and oppressed until they shall participate in the advantages which we enjoy in our own country."

The report of the credentials committee followed. The roll call, reading of minutes of the last annual meeting, payment of dues and admission of new clubs were gone through in regular order.

Mrs. G. A. Weaver furnished a few interesting notes on the Biennial meeting, after which Mrs. J. Beekman read a paper on "The Needed Recognition of Women Who Are Taxpayers and Mothers."

The feature of the session was the report of Mrs. L. C. Scudder, who was a delegate to the Biennial convention which convened at Denver last June.

Before adjourning Mrs. Lowe, the national president, addressed the meeting, commending the remarks of Mrs. Beekman and giving words of cheer and encouragement to all the members. She spoke relative to woman suffrage, and was followed by Mrs. Ferris in a stirring speech, advocating the idea of women's clubs and relating her experience in this respect in Colorado.

That evening Mrs. N. C. Wamboldt delivered her address as president of the State Federation. Mrs. Wamboldt's address interested the people present, and teemed with bright thoughts and happy predictions.

Mrs. Lowe also addressed the meeting, in which she spoke of the marvelous growth of the organization, and her tribute to woman, the fountain head of every ambition that surrounds the mental, moral and physical welfare of the sons and daughters, elicited prolonged applause.

The next morning Mrs. N. C. Wamboldt, president of the Federation, called the meeting to order in a few appropriate remarks. Short topics of interest to the Federation was the matter first given attention to, and Mrs. Keppler introduced a paper relative to its co-operation with the schools. An interesting discussion followed, which was carried on by prominent club women, and then Mrs. Lowe took the floor and suggested that the Women's Clubs should hold meetings twice a year and invite

the teachers and boards of education. At these meetings the subject should be exclusively one of education. Mrs. Lowe said that the subject of education was a most important one, and that in this work she had spent the most of her life. Formerly she was what is known as a "whist crank," but since she became so "interested in education she had forgotten what constituted 'trumps' in the game." She then, at length, placed before the convention the works, power and influence of woman, and concluded by saying that the cause of there being no friction in women's clubs was because they are all versed in parliamentary rules, and advocated their strenuous adoption.

Mrs. Ferris of Colorado then told the assembly that there was a difference wide and distinct between statesmanship and politics, of how the women managed the schools in Colorado, and also how they managed the men out there.

When Mrs. Wamboldt stated that the next thing in order was new business Mrs. Lowe advocated the selection of a historian for the State Federation, the duties of this office being to carefully watch the upward progress of the work and keep a record of the same. Mrs. Keppler of Jacksonville was unanimously elected to this position.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. William Ruger of Daytona; first vice-president, Mrs. W. W. Cummer of Jacksonville; second vice-president, Miss Madge Ice of Palatka; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. C. Scudder of Green Cove Springs; recording secretary, Mrs. E. A. Hill of Orange City; treasurer, Mrs. E. G. G. Munsell of Green Cove Springs; auditor, Mrs. Beekman of Tarpon Springs. The meeting then adjourned.

The City club tendered a reception to Mrs. Lowe and the visiting delegates at the Windsor Hotel that evening.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

The single-subject meeting of the Western New York Federation in Hamburg, recently, was one of the most successful ever held by that organization. The president of the Federation, Mrs. F. L. Charles, called the meeting to order and then handed it over to Miss Eleanor Ladd, chairman of the Bureau of Reciprocity, who presided in the place of Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, the head of the Library Department, who was unable to be present.

After singing one stanza of "America," the following program was presented:

Greeting—Miss Lillian Eddy, Nineteenth Century Club, Hamburg.

"The Congressional Library"—Mrs. L. A. Mattice.

"History of the Establishment of Public Libraries in America"—Mrs. William Crater, Salamanca.

Discussion—Mrs. Stinson, Buffalo.

"Library Legislation"—Miss Myrtilla Avery, Albany.

Discussion—Miss Mary L. Danforth, Buffalo.

"Traveling Libraries"—Mrs. Edwin G. Lomberger, Buffalo.

Discussion—Mrs. Alfred Parkins, Mayville.

"Circus Traveling Libraries"—Mrs. W. P. Fiske.

Miss Avery's elucidation of the law in regard to libraries which is now before the legislature at Albany awakened so much interest that, upon motion duly seconded, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions urging the passage of the bill and pledging the efforts of the Federation to awaken interest of the legislators and so hasten it.

Mrs. Shuler of Buffalo, Miss Danforth of Buffalo, and Mrs. Helmer of Salamanca were appointed such a committee.

At the afternoon session the program was as follows:

"Libraries in Small Towns"—Miss Clara Van Duzee, Hamburg.

Discussion—Miss A. Michael, Hamburg.

"College Libraries"—Written by Mrs. William M. Bloomer, read by Mrs. Richardson.

Discussion—Miss Avery of Albany, Miss Edith Major, Buffalo.

"Public Libraries in Relation to Public Schools"—Susan F. S. Chase, Ph. D., Buffalo Normal School.

General discussion.

"The Club and the Library and Its Relation Through the Club to the Home"—Mrs. George W. Tucker, Mrs. DuMonte Whiting.

The meeting adjourned to accept the invitation of the Nineteenth Century Club of Hamburg to luncheon in the library.

Here they were most hospitably entertained and spent a delightful hour socially. The excellent paper read by Miss Chase resulted in the following resolution being offered: "It is moved and seconded that this Federation, through its corresponding secretary, express to the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, superintendent of public instruction of the state of New York, the hope that courses of systematic instruction in the choice and use of books for all grades be established in the normal schools and teachers' institutes of this state."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

An executive council was held during the noon adjournment, at which the Critical Club of Mayville was admitted to Federation.

Following is the resolution adopted by the Western Federation in regard to library laws:

"Whereas, The clubs comprising the Federation of Literary and Educational Organizations of Western New York have during the past six months made a study of libraries, and

"Whereas, A new codification of the library law embodied in the educational bill is now in the hands of your committee, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Federation in session assembled at Hamburg, January 26th, 1899, endorses the provisions proposed and urges its speedy passage."

The resolution is signed by the committee as follows: Nettie Rogers Shuler, Mary L. Danforth, Mrs. Eugene T. Helmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Council of Women held an interesting and profitable convention February 14, 15 and 16 at the Capitol City, Mrs. May Wright Sewall presiding at this "third triennial." In her opening address, Mrs. Sewall recommended that an effort be made to bring different women's colleges and even co-educational colleges into affiliation with the National Council. This would necessitate a modification of the constitution, but the educational institutions could be admitted on the same plane as state and local councils. Mrs. Sewall also recommended the appointment of a committee to study the social and domestic relations of the new island territory of the United States, with a view to seeing in what the women of these territories can be benefited by American methods of organization for mutual benefit and the public weal. This committee will be nominated from members of the national council, and an effort will be made by the council to have the committee recognized by the United States government. The council will send a letter to the Czar expressing the sympathy, appreciation and gratitude of the council for the initiative taken by him for the disarmament of the nations. The council will also create a permanent fund to be placed in charge of a finance committee.

There were many interesting papers and discussions throughout the convention. Mrs. Adelaide Hoodlett of Hamilton, Canada, one of the most attractive and interesting speakers, gave a brief account of the work of the National Council of Women of Canada. Mrs. Hoodlett corrected the impression that the Canadian Council was organized by Lady Aberdeen, wife of the former Governor-General of Canada. She said the idea grew out of the National Council of Women of the United States, that the organization was made at Toronto, with all the officers chosen but the president. Knowing the importance of having a woman of power at the head, they waited for the opportune moment, which came when Lady Aberdeen said frankly:

"How would you like to have me for your president?"

They were both surprised and delighted, not only because her position as the wife of the Governor-General would give the organization social and official distinction, but because of Lady Aberdeen's active interest in all steps for the advancement and elevation of women.

Scarcely less interesting was the report of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, president of the National Association of Colored Women. Mrs. Terrell is the first colored woman appointed on the School Board of Washington. She is not above thirty, and is a woman of pleasing address. Mrs. Terrell said that colored women are beginning to feel the need of enlightened motherhood and elevated home life. She came as a fraternal delegate, but by next year the National Association of Colored Women expects to become a member of the National Council.

The report of the State Council of Women of Rhode Island was read by its president, the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, who said the women of that State are making themselves felt in

municipal affairs, demanding and securing the election of a better class of aldermen. Two associations represented in the National Council are Utah organizations—the National Woman's Relief Society and the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Society.

Miss Susan B. Anthony spoke for the local Council of Women of Rochester. Among other things of interest Miss Anthony spoke of the university, with its four annual free scholarships, open only to young men. Not long ago the women of Rochester were told that if they would raise \$100,000 for the university it would be opened to women. She said there was some scolding about this money condition, but they went to work to raise it, and already have one-eighth of it.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read the report of the National American Suffrage Association, which included the work of three years by the association.

Other reports showed the work done by women of Illinois, Minnesota, Idaho, Maine and Indiana. At the evening session Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington spoke on "Florence Crittenden Missions"; Mrs. Susa Young Gates, on "The National Woman's Relief Society"; Mrs. Emeline Wells, on "Citizenship"; Mrs. Ada G. Dickerson of Washington, on "Wimodaughsis"; Mrs. Ada M. Weaver of Idaho, on "Equality, the Most Potent Conservator of Human Rights"; Mrs. Bina M. West of Michigan, on "Fraternal Life Benefit Societies as Social Institutions"; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of New York, "National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity," and Mrs. Minna Snow of Utah, on "The Sisterhood of Women."

The feature of the last forenoon session was an informal report of the committee on education in citizenship, presented by Mrs. Fanny Humphrey Gaffney of New York city, the president-elect of the National Council. Susa Young Gates of Utah, from the press, appealed to women to come out more into the arena of thought, so long occupied exclusively by men.

Mrs. Fanny Humphrey Gaffney of New York city was elected president of the council. Other officers elected were: Vice-president at large, Mrs. Maria Purdy Peck of Iowa; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, District of Columbia; treasurer, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, president of the Woman's Jewish Council, Chicago; first recording secretary, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Rhode Island.

GEORGIA.

Speaking of Mrs. Candace Wheeler's project for utilizing the work of farmers' wives into some really artistic productions, The Rome Georgian says: The Empire State of the South is ahead of New York in this respect, as through the philanthropic interest of Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, president of the State Federation, the industry of home weaving has been established in our rural districts a number of years. Mrs. Johnson could tell you of numbers of homes where the loom is at work, weaving carpets, rugs, portieres and numberless articles of home decoration.

At her own expense and sacrifice of time that could easily have been devoted to a round of social pleasure, she took charge of an exhibit of those home woven goods at the Atlanta exposition, and sad be it to relate, the women of the South, and some of them conspicuously interested in the welfare of women, looked on with eyes absolutely blinded to the meaning of the display, as if it were not the putting forth the labor of laboring women to be encouraged and sustained by the women of the state. Through Mrs. Johnson a great many orders came from the North for the home-woven cloth, which is really very pretty, and which if our own women would encourage would put many busy looms to work and bring comfort to many hard pressed homes. The home industry department will be carried on in the state of Georgia, either by the Federation or individual effort.

MISSOURI.

Mrs. Ellen D. Lee, the new president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, has appointed her committees and the work for the year is well under way. The committee on art is in charge of Mrs. J. C. Jones, of the State University of Columbia; educational committee, Miss A. C. Fruchte of St. Louis, chairman, with Mrs. Julius Abeles of St. Louis and Mrs. Harriet Sheppard of Springfield; household economics, chairman, Mrs. Maude Lacy of Webster Groves; Mrs. W. K. James of St. Joseph and Mrs. Mary P. Wallace of Lebanon; Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, in charge of the rest rooms for the farmers' wives; legislative committee, Mrs. Hattie L. Prewitt of Nevada.

chairman; Mrs. Homer T. Fuller of Springfield, Mrs. Charlotte E. Fisher of Hannibal and Miss Rena McCarty of Jefferson City; the bureau of reciprocity in charge of Miss Cornelia Fisher of St. Louis, chairman, and Mrs. M. P. Wallace of Lebanon and Miss Frances Logan of Kansas City; the directors are Mrs. Richard P. Bland of Lebanon, Miss Harriet Milner of Springfield, Mrs. Laura Whitsett of Carthage, Mrs. S. E. Price of Clinton, Mrs. S. P. Sneed of Sedalia, Mrs. L. E. Scammon and Mrs. F. W. Griffin of Kansas City, Mrs. Wm. Painter of Carrolton and Mrs. John A. Allen, honorary president. The committees on traveling libraries consist of the same members, Miss Mary Perry and Mrs. John A. Allen of St. Louis, Mrs. C. L. Brinkerman and Mrs. F. W. Griffin of Kansas City, Miss Nelly Richards of St. Louis, Mrs. Frank Thilly of Columbia, and the chairman, Dr. Martha C. Dibble of Kansas City. Mrs. Lee has recommended to the president of the General Federation Mrs. Mary C. Troutman, Joplin, to succeed Mrs. W. W. Boyd, who has resigned as state chairman of correspondence.

ALL AROUND DICKENS CLUB.

The delightful memory of Charles Dickens was happily commemorated by the Boston Society on the anniversary of his birth, February 7, which is the fixed date for the annual banquet of the All Around Dickens Club. All the details of a most successful occasion were planned and carried out with care and excellent adjustment. The handsome Dickens rooms in the Thorndike, in which the reception was held, were decorated with palms and potted plants and vines down their entire length upon each side without over-elaboration. Here Mrs. Garland, the president of the society, received the guests, assisted by Mr. Henry A. Clapp, the honored guest of the evening and one of the club's honorary members; Mrs. Holden, vice-president, and Miss Frothingham. Following the reception dinner was served to a congenial company, the same nicety of detail prevailing. The attractive menu of Dickensian selection was adorned with a copy of a scarce portrait of the novelist supplied by the president. The after-dinner program was a "feast of reason," for after an opening salutation from Mrs. Garland to her club members and their guests, she invited response to the first toast of the evening, "The persistence of Dickens' fame," from Mr. Henry Clapp, and his serious, exalted and honorable tribute must long linger in the minds of those who listened to the noble and wonderful words.

Mrs. Holden responded with deep sincerity of feeling to the sentiment that fame was not the only continuance of the great writer's removal. "Love still follows him," and with intense feeling she described how "star-rayed with fame" is his grave today in Poets' Corner. An interesting and appreciative communication was read from the Dickens Club of Birmingham, England, where on the same day a similar commemoration was going on. Greeting reached the club at the hour of assembling from Miss Newman of St. Louis in the form of choice and glorious roses.

Mrs. Rose Harkins, president of the Friday Club of Everett, and a devoted member of the All Around, replied with gentle grace to the closing toast, "The continued prosperity of the All Around Dickens Club," and voiced the club's affection for its leader with tender earnestness.

In dissolving the commemoration, which she justly said had been the happiest (for there seemed to have been no flaw to pure and uninterrupted enjoyment), Mrs. Garland referred to the recent celebration of the birthday of Scotland's poet and said she liked to believe that the great story-teller would be remembered in similar tender and graceful ways in the centuries to come.

ZONA GALE'S TALKS.

WHEN the club and the home begin to pull in op-
lonesome dinner tables and much committee meet-
It is not funny—this talk about fireless hearths and
posite directions, it is time to give up one or other.
ing. It has beneath the possibilities of real unhappiness that
half the jests in the world have. The woman who is socially
ambitious, or who loves the excitement of overcrowded days,
or who doesn't care, lets home shift for itself. The woman who
does not yet know her own ability and still believes wrongly
that home keeper means home fusser loses her club life and

nobody gains. The well-balanced woman manages both with-
out temporizing with either.

The woman who has an architecture club and a musical criticism club, and a Spanish pronunciation class, and two hours a week in expression, with the avowed determination to make the most of herself and her perceptions is pretty likely to forget something. She is likely to forget that culture to come is not smuggled into her life mysteriously tangled in Spanish terminations and rhythm, and Renaissance degradation in stone foundations. And that instead it is a thing of her heart, like her courtesy and her real charm, which is waiting to be let out. And gothic arches and motifs and the way they pronounce in Spain will help unlock the door within if she goes about them right or they will wall it up forever.

The clubs that find pardon for existence in the study of the sort of dye used in the purple robe of the high priest—it was purple, was it not?—and in "parlor entertainments" are not the clubs that are powers in the community. But the clubs which are sending books and pictures to the little lumber and mining towns, the clubs which are endowing town institutions, and public libraries—those are the clubs that count as positives.

How long are your club programs? Do you have first quotation roll call, and then the minutes, and business, and Scripture reading, and a paper and a discussion, and another paper and a discussion, and a reading, and a critic's report, and some music, and a parliamentary law lesson, and then current events? Because if you do it is a good deal too long. It reminds you of the days when you used to go to small town benefit entertainments, and they piled one recitation by little Miss Sparks on one by Baby Jenkins, and another by Master Bobby Banks, and so on through the weary twenty-three numbers till you were swamped and buried, or wished you were. Till you thought regretfully of the quarters you might have flung in the treasury and yourself escaped.

Don't exaggerate; don't be hypocritical; don't say what you do not at all mean. But when the paper or talk has helped you and has interested you, tell the woman so who gave it. You don't know what a help and a comfort you may be just doing that.

MANY millions of tins of Royal Baking Powder are used yearly in making biscuit, cake and hot breads, and every user of it has rested in full confidence that the food would be light, seewt and wholesome.

And results have always justified this perfect confidence.

Was there ever another such record for any article of food in the world?

A WORK FOR THE MULTITUDE.

AL great reforms are accomplished by the united work of the multitude. The most despotic of rulers and the most conservative of customs will sooner or later yield and give way to the demands of the people. Still, this statement should be qualified to the extent of saying that in the accomplishment of all reforms there must first be a leader and a central source of organization, direction and control. With these in force and wisely managed the most strongly intrenched of systems can be battered down and removed.

The civilization of to-day has its work for the multitude, its reforms to work to a grand completion, and there is none among these of so great importance as the spreading of information as to how nature has designed the human body shall be built and maintained. To be properly fed is the first necessity of life, yet great as is this truth how woefully ignorant is the great majority of humanity regarding it.

The evil which the lack of this knowledge has wrought and continues to work is beyond conception, but already a halt has been called, and that in a tone and manner that means business, to use an expression of the day. The reform it is determined to accomplish is that everyone shall be afforded the knowledge of what is naturally organized food, and further that it is only by the eating of such that the laws of nature as regards the building and nourishment of the body can be complied with to the very letter.

The leader referred to is Henry D. Perky of Worcester, Mass., who a short three years ago stood alone in voicing the true interpretation of the inviolable, unchangeable laws of nature and asserting that the conditions of humanity in general demanded a great and speedy reform. The teachers, to use the word in its broadest sense, gave little heed to the new propositions of Mr. Perky, but the people listened, weighed his words, and it is a pleasure to say, accepted his conclusions. It is always so in all great reforms. The people like a reformer and will follow him whether the so-styled teachers do or not. The story of Mr. Perky's crusade, for so it is, is that of an uninterrupted success. Unlike most reformers, he was most fortunate in having a naturally organized food to offer the public; in other words he had the means to the end. He invented the shredded whole wheat biscuit, and in this offered to the people the food, wheat, in which nature had placed every property from which can be completely built and nourished every element of the human body. Every property of nutrition found natural in the wheat kernel is equally natural in the shedded whole wheat biscuit, but of course made ready by proper cooking for human consumption. All the world knows now that the people have accepted both the teachings of Mr. Perky and his shredded whole wheat biscuit. In every section of the country are active, progressive and public-spirited club women zealously at work spreading the information as originally given out in the lectures and writings of Mr. Perky.

One of the first public recognitions of Mr. Perky and his special work was his invitation in January, 1898, to participate in the proceedings of the National Pure Food Congress at its gathering in Washington, D. C. Mr. Perky attended the Congress as a stranger, practically, to all his fellow members. They simply knew him by his writings on food and health topics. Before the close of the Congress he had made everyone there his friend; and better still, a co-worker in this particular reform. He became a force at the very outset of the proceedings of the gathering and prominent in the plans for the immediate and future management of the Congress. When the arrangements for the session of the Congress in 1899 were made, its executive committee selected for the principal special feature a public lecture by Mr. Perky, a fact that shows most conclusively his

personal regard by the delegates to the Congress. As the time for the holding of the Congress drew nigh the demands of Mr. Perky's business and personal affairs were many and exacting. He begged to be excused from giving the lecture, going to the extent of an absolute declination, but the committee insisted and persisted that he lecture, and the committee prevailed. Mr. Perky's lecture was applauded at its every period by his hearers, and the Washington papers in their reports of the gathering commended the lecture without reservation. Among others in the audience on the evening of the lecture was Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, the editor of "Woman's Interests" in the New England Farmer. In her written story of the Congress, Mrs. Whitaker says:

"Mr. Henry D. Perky of Worcester spoke long and eloquently one evening on the necessity of eating naturally organized foods and against the unbalanced rations found on the average family table. The speaker was quite right when he criticised the "Mothers' Congress," which meets at Washington this month, for consideration of every other phase of child life but that of building up a sound body, without which mental development is dwarfed.

"Mr. Perky says men eat what they are taught to eat, and he would like to see national co-operation in providing for the teaching of the a b c of proper food along with the a b c of elementary language in the public schools. He is engaged in a good work."

It is the a b c of proper food that Mr. Perky has been teaching the world the past three years. He has had in mind proper body building as the first phase of education, and the mothers of the land say he is right in so doing.

The proceedings of the National Pure Food Congress at its session in January last included the election of Mr. Perky to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee; his associates on the committee to be chosen by himself. The make-up of the committee, as it will most assuredly be with Mr. Perky at its head, presages that a tremendous work is to be done for the good of humanity. This work will be the securing of pure food for the people.

THE MULTITUDE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Herein is the multitude's opportunity for work. The leadership is constituted in the Finance Committee of the National Pure Food Congress, and in the effort the committee is to make the multitude should give to it every aid and influence for good. Only by so doing will it be possible for the committee to accomplish its important mission. Here especially is work for the woman's club and the woman's organization of any description. The mother above all should be vitally interested in spreading the gospel of right living by right eating, for it is the foundation of life itself. To build the body properly is to build the mind aright, and this insures a correct mental nature. Intellectuality is always at a disadvantage when dependent upon an impoverished and improperly nourished body. The mother who feeds her child naturally organized foods gives to it that which guarantees a sound body, natural bone, blood, muscle and tooth development, and a perfect mental poise and action.

The enactment of national pure food laws is an object extremely desirable of attainment, but it is of far greater consequence that the people come to know of natural or proper foods. But the securing of laws that will prevent fraud and adulteration in foods will do a vast amount of good, and so the efforts of the above named committee merit the heartiest endorsement of the general public.

MAINE.

The mid-winter meeting of the Maine Federation was of great interest. It was held in the State House at Augusta.

When the ladies began to gather at the Capitol in the morning, they were received by Governor Powers in the Executive chamber. Mrs. Powers was the guest of the Federation, and was given a seat of honor beside the president during the session. It was about 10.30 A. M., when the Federation was called to order by the president, Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of Caribou, and the opening devotions were led by the vice president, Miss Lucia H. Connor of Fairfield. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Camilla C. H. Grimes of Caribou, and the recording secretary, Mrs. Grace H. Thompson of Bangor, were both present. The treasurer of the Federation, Mrs. Addison E. Herrick of Bethel, was absent.

The roll call showed that 41 of the 95 clubs in the organization were represented at the meeting. The president or some member of each club represented spoke briefly, bringing the greetings of the club. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions the matter of the admission of new clubs was taken up, and the six following clubs were admitted to the Federation: Ricker Travel Club of Houlton, South Norridgewock Village Improvement Society, Ignoramus Club of Mechanic Falls, Sociable Club of Caribou, Fortnightly Club of Round Pond, and the Search Light Club of Sanford.

There were numerous matters of business to be disposed of. Invitations were received from the women of Bath and Waterville, each asking for the privilege of entertaining the Federation at its eighth annual meeting, next October. The matter of choosing between these cities was left to the executive board. It was voted to accept an invitation from Fryeburg to have a Federation day in connection with the Fryeburg Chautauqua assembly next August. On this occasion the club women of New Hampshire will co-operate with those of Maine.

Promptly at the appointed hour, the afternoon session was called to order, and after a few preliminary matters of business had been disposed of the first paper of the day was in order. It was on "Children as Educators," and was read by Mrs. Frank L. Mosely of the Excelsior Club, Portland. Miss Mary Anna Sawtelle, dean of the woman's college at Colby, as chairman of the committee on education, read the report of this committee. This was followed by a discussion of the same, opened by that brilliant Bangor exponent of modern educational methods, Miss Mary S. Snow. Miss Inez Blanchard of Portland spoke briefly after Miss Snow. At this point Governor Powers appeared in the hall and was given a most cordial greeting. He addressed the Federation in words of welcome and congratulation, and expressed his warm sympathy with the work it is doing.

Mrs. Fabius M. Ray of Westbrook read an able paper upon "Nature as an Educator." Miss Lucia H. Connor, chairman of the committee on traveling libraries, read her report. She explained the origin of the movement, and the work that has been done in arousing interest in this matter. Mrs. George Armstrong, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the resolutions that had been drawn up, expressing the gratitude of the Federation for the successful efforts of all who had made the meeting a success. A resolution of sorrow upon the death of Mr. Dingley, with a message of condolence to the bereaved family, was also adopted. After the recess a question box, conducted by Mrs. Grimes, was on the program, and proved one of the best features of the busy day. Among the ladies who spoke at this time were Miss Blanchard of Portland, Mrs. Pepper of Waterville, Mrs. Hamilton of Saco, Mrs. Beedle of Farmington and Mrs. Osgood of Portland. After the questions were duly discussed, Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Schools, was introduced, and addressed the Federation in complimentary and congratulatory terms. This was the last feature of the session, and at 4.30 the mid-winter meeting of the Federation was adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

The new club directory of the Wisconsin State Federation shows the Federation to be composed of 101 clubs, a gain of nearly twenty over last year's directory, with a membership increased from 3682 of last year to 3947 for this year. This increase of membership shows the result of the feeling of enthusiasm and love for the work that has pervaded all the clubs. Mrs. A. C. Neville of Green Bay, who succeeds Mrs. C. S. Morris

as President of the Federation, is one of the most prominent amongst the many club women of Wisconsin. She is a Western woman, having been born in Illinois, though educated in New Haven, Connecticut. She is a woman of broad culture and intense enthusiasm for the work in which she is engaged. She was one of the first to urge the formation of a State Federation, and has served efficiently for two years as its Corresponding Secretary, and also as Chairman of the Reciprocity Bureau. She brings to the work a tireless energy and unlimited ambition, and is desirous of making the work of the Wisconsin Federation such as will entitle it to take a position amongst the leading State Federations.

Wisconsin women are proud of the fact that they are to act as hostesses to the next Biennial, to be held in Milwaukee in 1900, and with Mrs. Neville as their efficient leader will do all in their power to make this next Biennial a grand success.

The W. S. F. is working along the line of Education, Library Work and Art Interchange, and to these three lines it has added a new branch to be known as the "Village and Town Improvement" work. This new work is the special pride of Mrs. Neville and is to be accomplished under the direction of a committee of three, supplemented by the vice-presidents of the various Congressional Districts, each of whom is to be urged to push the work in her own vicinity. Of course this work will, at first, be largely experimental, but it is the wish of the President that through this work something may be accomplished for the good roads movement, the interest in Arbor day may be increased, and that open ditches and flying papers, which make the streets of many country towns unsightly, may be done away with.

NEW YORK.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs it was decided to make the industrial school project the work of the year, and deemed advisable that circular letters be sent to all women's clubs in the state, urging that each one should at an early date devote an hour or more of its regular time to discussion of the proposed work of the Federation, viz.:

The establishment of a State Industrial Training School, where young girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen in tenement house districts of large cities could receive orderly and systematic industrial training, which would make them self-supporting and self-respecting members of the community. A circular letter has been sent out by the Federation to the various clubs. It reads as follows:

The need of such an institution is most urgent, as the so-called State Industrial School at Rochester is a reformatory, where all classes of girls are admitted. Although New York has no state institution to prevent a girl from becoming degraded, there are more than eighty to receive her after she has become so.

Recorder Goff, in a letter indorsing the proposed work, wrote: "Anything that will tend to prevention will be more productive of good to society than the best corrective measures."

With this in view, we ask earnest co-operation in spreading knowledge of facts, in forming public opinion, and in persuading our legislators (through husbands, brothers and all voting friends) that it would be the most wise and beneficial act to grant the petition for state aid in this matter which will soon be presented at Albany. There has been liberal legislation in sup-

*Victorine & Straight,
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60 West 37th Street,
New York.*

port of industrial training and reformatory schools for boys, but girls, who are less able to care for themselves, have been overlooked.

We suggest that each club appoint a committee to prepare a suitable program for discussion on this topic: "The Need of a State Industrial School for Girls." The chairman of this committee can procure books giving all required information from the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

This subject can be discussed from several points of view:

First—The importance of early industrial training for development and self-support.

Second—Industrial training for character-building and as a factor in saving large numbers of young girls from criminal careers.

Third—Industrial training, as ultimately diminishing to the state the expense of supporting paupers and criminals.

Fourth—The results to be obtained through an ideal training school, etc.

Everything should be done to interest as many as possible in this discussion of such vital interest to women. The great object is to make each woman in your club realize the necessity for such an institution and the responsibility that rests upon her to put forth every effort to have established a State Industrial School for Girls.

Each club is requested to send a list of names indorsing this good work, to be sent to Albany when our petition is presented.

It is proposed to have the buildings on the college plan. Instead of one large institutional building there will be several cottages, each capable of holding about thirty inmates, with grounds around for gardening and recreative purposes. The trades taught will be only those adapted to women's work. Household science will receive special attention. Mrs. Croly is honorary chairman and Mrs. Clarence Burns active chairman of the committee. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is in hearty sympathy with the movement and will serve on the committee, as will also Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

To Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly belongs the honor of preparing the resolution, which seems destined to work a great and beneficial result.

In the Woman's Club of Menominee, Michigan, "Reciprocity Day" was kept as "Social Day" and sister clubs in the vicinity invited to be present upon that occasion. The following poem, by Emma L. Fifield, was given as a souvenir to members and visitors:

God clothes the soft autumnal sky
In sunny tints of glory;
In shades of purple and of gold
He lets us read the story.

The oaks their royal mantles wear,
The brown leaves tell their story;
Predicting storms and winter time
And Frost-King, white and hoary.

But here within our club-room warm,
Our love and welcome bringing;
This little song to you is given,
Its tender message singing.

Like Autumn's rays, our colors blaze,
In tints all soft and mellow;
As to this hall we welcome all,
With purple and with yellow.

The royal purple blends its hues
With memories quaint and olden;
Bright in the Heaven above us shine
The worlds, that twinkle golden.

Dear Sisters! Thus we welcome you,
With faith and love untold,
It flashes in our symbols bright,
The purple and the gold.

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THE LADY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of Boston is a club of noble women who have accomplished a wonderful amount of good in a quiet way. The association celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 6, with a banquet. It was formed February 6, 1874, in the hall of the Norcross school-house, South Boston, with the first intention of higher culture and mental improvement through literary study and reading. But the following meeting in March, 1874, saw the beginning of the discussion of relief for sick members, and this afterward came to be the chief object of the club. The president chosen at the first meeting was Mrs. L. C. Bartlett, since deceased. During its quarter century there have been but five presidents, and the present treasurer has served for sixteen years—not much of an argument for rotation in office! Miss A. E. Newell has been the efficient president for several years past, and being a woman who combines energy and common sense with a heart full of kindness, she proves amply fitted for her post. Quarterly meetings of the society are held, mostly of a social nature, and as a means of acquaintance among teachers they are of great value.

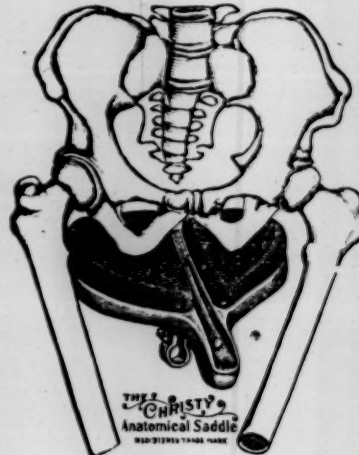
The relief work, however, is of most importance; for, though the association has never been large in numbers, it has disbursed over \$5,000 to needy or suffering teachers, besides many small sums to outside objects, such as gifts of money to Miss Royce, the teacher who nearly lost her life and ruined her health in the famous Nebraska blizzard a few years ago trying to keep her children safe; and a lot of books to a North Carolina teacher who was struggling to get up a library. The members are assessed \$4 a year for relief, in addition to their club fee, and this is so economically managed that there is always a sufficient sum on hand to carry on the necessary work of relief. It is impossible to tell how much good has been done in a quiet way by this band of earnest, hard-working women, but their hands are always outstretched to help where need exists. No wonder the members all agree heartily with Miss Howard, the historian, at the anniversary banquet: "To us the letters 'L. T. A.' are a talisman that brings the blood to our cheeks and the tear to our eyes as memory traces with vivid finger the sorrows that have been blessed and made joyful by kindly sympathy and sisterly deeds. With pride in the past and joy in the present we look forward with hope to the future."

If anybody labors under the delusion that the club movement is a purely eastern product, or that until very recently there were no women's clubs west of the Mississippi, a careful perusal of Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley's excellent article in this number will be profitable as well as pleasant. Organization among women was a long-established fact several years before statehood was accomplished. The growth of clubs in Oklahoma, also, though much more recent, is excellent reading as told by Mrs. Selwyn Douglas.

The "Suffrage Calendar" is not half as aggressive in appearance as it is in sound. On the contrary, it is an exceedingly tasteful calendar in chocolate color and consisting of six neat and attractive cardboard sheets, tied with a silk cord, each containing on both sides a highly ornamental design, with the calendar for the month and quotations by prominent men and women. Calendars and full information can be obtained from Mrs. R. C. Talbot-Perkins, 1197 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have enjoyed every number of your paper, and I urge the women to take it. Every club, at least, should read The Club Woman. I wish all our women would unite and have one strong paper for the clubs of these United States; and I would like to see that paper yours." Mrs. Noble L. Prentis, Kansas City, Mo.

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May Wright Sewall,

President of the National Council.

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Dimies T. S. Denison,
President N. Y. Sorosis.

"Not for anything would I be without The Club Woman."

Alice Frye Briggs, ex-President Maine Federation.

"A fashion has been set of which I heartily approve, that of writing to tell you how much The Club Woman means to us all. It is really an inspiration to me in my club work. The wonder is how club women ever got along without it before it was published. It is both food and drink."

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